



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND BAHASA INDONESIA

A B S T R A C T

**SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
LINGUISTICS**

BY

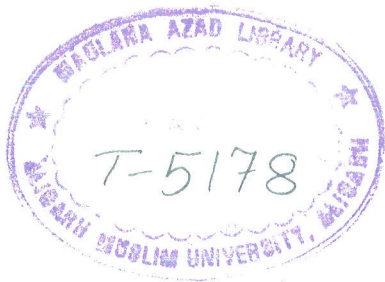
Jumino Suhadi

Enr. No. Z-2142

**UNDER SUPERVISION OF
PROF. IQTIDAR HUSAIN KHAN**

**DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH, INDIA**

1 9 9 8



23 DEC 1999

ABSTRACT

The present work entitled **"A Comparative Study of the Passive Construction in English and Bahasa Indonesia"** reveals a number of facts which cover various aspects of passive construction in English which includes the conditions of passive in which transitive verbs with a non-stative criterion seem to be the main condition of passivization in the language. Constraints on English passive are also given in this study. There are quite a number of linguistic properties which block the possibility of passivization in this language. The detailed description of various types of English passive is also analyzed, and it is followed by the analysis of passive rules and their transformation as in accordance with the framework of transformational generative grammar.

The detailed description of various aspects of passive in Bahasa Indonesia is given in chapter three. It begins with an introduction to several types of

Indonesian passive construction and it is followed by the conditions of passivization in the language.

Unlike English in which the conditions of passivization mainly refer to the transitive verbs with non-stative property, in Bahasa Indonesia the conditions of passivization mainly refer to the morphology of the verbs in the active, besides the conditions as found in English.

Passive in Bahasa Indonesia is characterized by several types of verbal morphology namely di-, ter-, ke-an, and pro+verb. Constraints on Indonesian passive are given in this chapter in which they consist of subject constraint, agent constraint, verb constraint and semantic constraint. Various types of Indonesian passive are also discussed in detail with some examples.

The comparison of the passive construction between English and Bahasa Indonesia are discussed in chapter four covering the similarities and dissimilarities in the two languages. It is found that

there are more similarities than dissimilarities. Only transitive verbs with a non-stative property can be passivized in both languages. Transitive verbs which are stative in nature cannot be used in passive as:

(a) Burhan resembles his father.

(b) *His father is resembled by Burhan.

(a) Burhan menyerupai ayahnya.

Burhan act+resemble father+his

(b) *Ayahnya diserupai oleh Burhan.

father+his pass+resemble by Burhan

English and Bahasa Indonesia are similar in terms of their having personal passive and syntactic passive. The two languages also have some constraints in common such as the failure of a clause, a verbal noun and a reciprocal pronoun to function as the subject of a passive clause. A passive sentence is used when the patient is more thematic than the agent and so the presence of the agent in the passive is optional in the two languages.

Besides the transitivity of a verb, some semantic features such as the sense of activity of the verb, the affectedness of the argument, and the volitionality of the verb play very important roles in determining the possibility of passivization. As anymacy is related to volitionality, it also becomes one of the considerations in passive.

The semantic constraints involved in passive mark other similarities in both languages as sentences with quantifiers, modal auxiliaries, negatives and pronouns may cause a different sense in the passive. Figurative construction cannot be transformed into passive in the languages.

In English and Bahasa Indonesia, passive verb has the features of adjective. The analysis is given in so much detail in various contexts.

Besides the similarities given, in many cases the two languages are dissimilar. For the first case, English conveys both syntactic as well as periphrastic passive whereas Bahasa Indonesia conveys only syntactic passive, as there is no auxiliary used in the

passive. In the case of personal passive, in English it is present with an impersonal pronoun subject it, whereas in Bahasa Indonesia, there is no overt subject present.

The types of passive in both languages are quite different. In English passive is characterized by a single formula: to be + past participle. Any construction which is characterized by this formula is always a passive sentence except when the verb is stative. In Bahasa Indonesia, passive is characterized by four different passive markers. The first is with *prefix di-* as in:

(1) Kancil itu ditembak oleh seorang pemburu.

mousedeer the pass+shoot by a hunter

'The mousedeer was shot by a hunter.'

The second passive marker is with *prefix ter-* such as:

(2) Anak buah kapal itu terlempar ke laut.

crew the pass+throw to sea.

'The crew was thrown to the sea.'

The third type of passive marker is with *confix ke-an* such as in:

- (3) Kejahatannya di sekolah ketahuan orang tuanya.
 naughtiness+his in school pass+know parents+his
 'His naughtiness in school was known by his parents.'

The last type of passive marker in Bahasa Indonesia is with *pro-form* followed by *the base form of the verb* as:

- (4) Mobil saya akan saya jual.
 car I will I sell
 My car, I will sell.
 'My car will be sold by me.'

In chapter four, it is also discussed that in English, objects of a phrasal verb with a preposition may be transformed to become the subject of a passive sentence as:

- (5) a. Susan looked after the baby.
 b. The baby was looked after by Susan.

In Bahasa Indonesia, objects of a preposition in the active can never function as the subject of the corresponding passive as.

(6) a. Ali cinta kepada Fatimah.

Ali act+love to Fatimah

'Ali loves Fatimah.'

b. *Fatimah dicinta kepada oleh Ali.

Fatimah pass+love to by Ali.

'Fatimah is loved by Ali.'

Another difference between English and Bahasa Indonesia discussed is the possibility of reflexives and possessives to be used as the subject of a passive sentence in Bahasa Indonesia although they are coreferential to the agent whereas in English they are not possible.

(7) a. Dia mementingkan dirinya sendiri.

He act+make important himself

'He made himself important.'

'He specialized himself.'

b. Dirinya sendiri dipentingkannya.

himself pass+make important+him

‘Himself was made important by him.’

(8) a. Dia menggelengkan kepalanya.

he act+shake head+poss

‘He shook his head.’

b. Kepalanya digelengkannya.

head+poss pass+shake+him

‘His head was shaken by him.’



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND BAHASA INDONESIA

DISSERTATION

**SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
LINGUISTICS**

BY

Jumino Suhadi

Enr. No. Z-2142

**UNDER SUPERVISION OF
PROF. ~~MUHAMMAD~~ HUSAIN KHAN**

**DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH, INDIA**

1 9 9 8



T5178

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. Jumino Suhzdi undertook research on "A Comparative Study of the Passive Construction in English and Bahasa Indonesia" under my supervision and guidance. He has completed his research and to the best of my knowledge this is his own work.

In my opinion it can now be forwarded to the examiners for evaluation and award of the degree of Ph.D. in Linguistics after evaluation.

Aligarh,20.5..... 1998

Supervisor,


PROF. IQTIDAR HUSAIN KHAN

PREFACE

Honestly speaking, this study could be completed in the present condition by the help, guidance, supervision and support of a number of people, and therefore I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude to all of them. First, I would like to express my special gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Iqtidar Husain Khan who is also the Chairman of the Department of Linguistics as well as the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, AMU, for the guidance, supervision and advice during my study in this university. My gratitude is also extended to Dr. Mobin Khan and Dr. Khalil Beg who have also given me guidance and advice.


A special thank is extended to Dr. Mustafa Majnu, M.Sc., former Rector of the Islamic University of North Sumatra, Medan, Indonesia, for the recommendation and support that made this study possible.

Next, I wish to dedicate this fruit of my effort to the everlasting memory of my beloved parents who passed away before they could witness my present success.

Last but not least, I wish to thank my beloved wife, sons and daughter for their patience when I did not pay attention to them because of my business to complete this study.

May Allah bless them all.

Alligarh, January 1998.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jumino Suhadi', is written over a horizontal line.

JUMINO SUHADI

In the Memory of My Parents:

H. Ahmad Rejo & Hj. Manisah Hasan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xii
 CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 General Remarks	1
1.2 Aims	5
1.2.1 General Aims	5
1.2.2 Specific Aims	6
1.3 Scope	7
1.4 Theoretical Framework	8
1.5 Methodology	10
1.5.1 Data	10
1.5.2 Format	11
1.6 An Account on the Languages Under Study ..	13
1.6.1 English	13
1.6.2 Bahasa Indonesia	14
1.7 Earlier Literature	16
1.7.1 On the English Passive	16

1.7.2 On the Indonesian Passive	23
II. PASSIVE IN ENGLISH	29
2.1 Introduction	29
2.2 Conditions of English Passive	31
2.2.1 Transitivity of the Verb	31
2.2.2 Non-Stativ e Verbs	32
2.3 Constraints on English Passive	33
2.3.1 Subject Constraint	34
2.3.1.1 Clause	34
2.3.1.2 Infinitive	35
2.3.1.3 Gerund	36
2.3.1.4 Reflexive Pronoun	38
2.3.1.5 Reciprocal Pronoun	39
2.3.1.6 Possessive Pronoun	39
2.3.1.7 Cognate	40
2.3.2 Agent Constraint	41
2.3.2.1 The Agent Is Unknown	41
2.3.2.2 The Agent Is Redundant	42
2.3.2.3 The Agent Is Irrelevant	42
2.3.3 Verb Constraint	44

2.3.3.1 Activity	44
2.3.3.2 Affectedness	45
2.3.3.3 Volitionality	46
2.3.4 Semantic Constraint	53
2.4 Types of English Passive	57
2.4.1 Personal Passive	57
2.4.2 Impersonal Passive	59
2.4.3 Periphrastic Passive	60
2.4.4 Reflexive Passive	63
2.4.5 Syntactic Passive	65
2.4.6 Indirect Passive	62
2.4.7 Passive with Two Objects	68
2.4.8 Passive with Infinitive	73
2.4.9 Prepositional Passive	75
2.4.10 The Adjectival Analysis of Passive	82
2.5 Syntactic Analysis of the English Passive ...	87
 III. PASSIVE IN BAHASA INDONESIA	 92
3.1 Introduction	93
3.2 Conditions of Indonesian Passive	96
3.2.1 Transitivity of the Verb	96

3.2.2 The Morphology of Transitive Verb	99
3.2.3 Non Stative Verb	112
3.3 Characteristics of Indonesian Passive	114
3.3.1 With Passive Marker <i>di-</i>	115
3.3.2 With Object Preposing (<i>Pro</i> + <i>Verb</i>)	128
3.3.3 With Prefix <i>ter-</i>	132
3.3.4 With Confix <i>ke-an</i>	137
3.4 Constraints on Indonesian Passive	142
3.4.1 Subject Constraint	142
3.4.1.1 Clause	142
3.4.1.2 Verbal Noun	146
3.4.1.3 Reciprocal Pronoun	150
3.4.1.4 Complement	152
3.4.2 Agent Constraint	155
3.4.3 Verb Constraint	177
3.4.3.1 Verb Morphology	178
3.4.3.2 Activity	182
3.4.3.3 Affectedness	185
3.4.3.4 Volitionality	187
3.4.3.5 Inanimate Subject	192
3.4.4 Semantic Constraint	193

3.5 Types of Indonesian Passive	197
3.5.1 Personal Passive	197
3.5.2 Impersonal Passive	199
3.5.3 Syntactic Passive	202
3.6 Syntactic Analysis of Indonesian Passive	204
IV. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PASSIVE	
CONSTRUCTION IN THE TWO LANGUAGES ..	210
4.1 Similarities	210
4.1.1 Transitivity of the Verb	210
4.1.2 Stative Verb	212
4.1.3 Personal Passive	213
4.1.4 Syntactic Passive	213
4.1.5 Clause Subject	214
4.1.6 Verbal Noun	216
4.1.7 Reciprocal Pronoun	217
4.1.8 Optionality of Agent	218
4.1.9 Activity Verbs	219
4.1.10 Affectedness of the Argument	220
4.1.11 Volitionality of the Verb	222
4.1.12 Animacy of the Agent	223

4.1.13 Semantic Constraint	224
4.1.14 Figurative Construction	225
4.1.15 Passive Verbal Noun as Subject	226
4.1.16 Passive Verb Has the Features of Adjective	227
4.1.17 Syntactic Rule and Transformation	232
4.2 Dissimilarities	233
4.2.1 Periphrastic Passive VS Syntactic Passive	233
4.2.2 Impersonal Passive	235
4.2.3 Types of Passive	237
4.2.4 Prepositional Passive	241
4.2.5 Reflexive Subject	245
4.2.6 Possessive Subject	246
4.2.7 Verbs with Two Objects	249
4.2.8 Direct VS Indirect Passive	252
4.2.9 Active in English but Passive in Bahasa Indonesia	255
4.2.10 Word Order	260
4.2.11 Syntactic Rule and Transformation	264

V. SUMMARY, IMPLICATION, LIMITATION AND	
RECOMMENDATION	266
5.1 Summary	266
5.2 Implication	272
5.3 Limitation of the Study	274
5.4 Recommendation	276
REFERENCES	280

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Act	: Active
AH	: Affix Hopping
Aux	: Auxiliary
CG	: Case Grammar
Det	: Determiner
DS	: Deep Structure
N	: Noun
NP	: Noun Phrase
P	: Preposition
Pass	: Passive
Poss	: Possessive
PP	: Prepositional Phrase
Pro	: Pronoun
RG	: Relational Grammar
S	: Sentence
SC	: Structural Change
SD	: Structural Description
SI	: Structural Index
SS	: Surface Structure
Suff	: Suffix
TG	: Transformational Grammar
V	: Verb
VP	: Verb Phrase

CHAPTER I

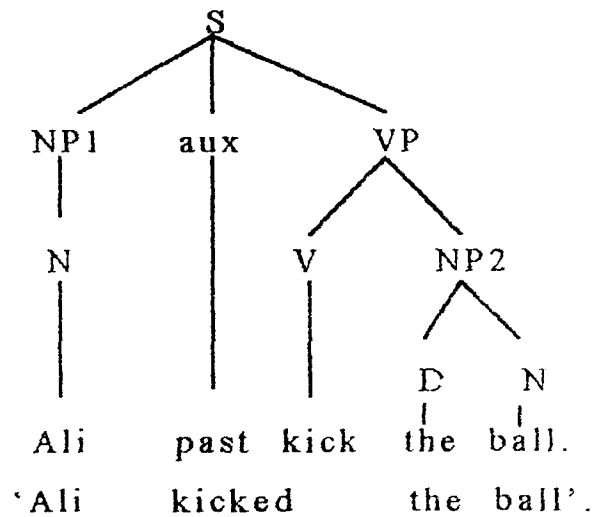
INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Remarks

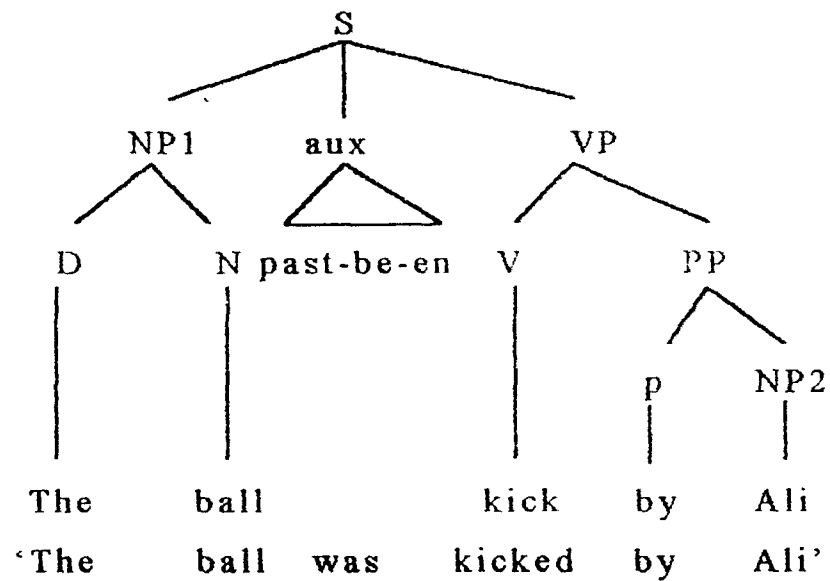
Passive construction in various languages has received a great deal of attention from the traditional grammarians of the past as well as the modern grammarians of the present time. It always becomes a challenging subject to be discussed and studied. In the linguistic literature of the twentieth century, passive has been one of the most frequently mentioned grammatical phenomena. Various linguistic theories that have been proposed never miss to discuss about the passive construction and the analysis of passive has undergone changes from time to time.

Passive is always related to the corresponding active. Under the first version of TG for instance, active and passive clauses were assigned distinct structures as (1.a) and (1.b).

(1) a.



(1) b.



The two constructions were said to be related by a passive transformation.

The supporters of case grammar (Filmore 1968) and Relational Grammar (Perlmutter and Postal 1977, 1978) maintain that the relationship

between actives and passives is best explained with reference not to constituent structure, but changes in the grammatical relations between NPs and their Verbs. Thus in RG, the passive is said to be a relational changing rule which promotes a direct object to subject and simultaneously demotes the former subject to an oblique position in the clause or deletes it.

Among the groups of linguists, opinions are divided on the question of whether actives and passives should be related by means of syntactic transformations or lexical rules.

Some linguists like Brame (1976), Bresnan (1978), Friedin (1975) and Starosta (1978) claim that passive constructions should be generated directly in terms of lexical entries, for the verbs and the synonymy between actives and passives is generated by means of lexical rules not syntactic transformations. Yet, other linguists such

as Wasow (1977), Lightfoot (1979) and Bennett (1980) maintain that some passive clauses should be derived transformationally and other passive clauses lexically.

All the turbulent discussions on the passive have been carried out primarily in the context of arguments for or against different models of grammar and consequently no conclusions on the best way of treating the passive have been reached. The focus of attention has been on the model of grammar not on the construction itself.

The term passive is frequently coupled with another linguistic notion, namely transitivity. The passive and transitivity have been discussed in relation to two main problems. The first is that if a clause is transitive it can be passivized. The second problem concerns the recent controversy on the status of transitivity of passive clauses in some languages (Siewierska : 1984).

1.2 Aims

1.2.1 General Aims

1. This study will give evidence that although English and Bahasa Indonesia are two different languages originated from two different language families, they have many properties in common.
2. This study is expected to increase harmonious relationship between Indonesia and the countries in which English is used as the national language.
3. This study is also expected to be a project which can motivate other researchers to conduct some researches on the other aspects of the two languages.
4. This study is meant to highlight an aspect of language i.e. passive construction in English and Bahasa Indonesia so that anyone who is interested to know more about the subject may refer to this study report.
5. This study is particularly expected to sharpen the writer's own knowledge he has acquired during his post graduate study. By accomplishing

this study, other researches on any other language aspects can hopefully be done by the writer.

1.2.2 Specific Aims

1. This study will provide detail description of various aspects of passive in English and Bahasa Indonesia.
2. This study will also show some similarities and dissimilarities in terms of passive constructions in both languages.
3. This study gives evidence that the two languages have more similarities than dissimilarities.
4. The class of verbs which is possible to be used in passive and which fails to undergo passive in both languages will also be described.
5. Constraints on various aspects of passive in the two languages are also given such as verb constraints, subject constraints, agent constraints, semantic constraints etc.

6. The passive rules and their transformation will also be given. How the passive rules work in both languages and what are the p-markers will be discussed in the theoretical framework of transformational generative grammar.
7. This study also aims at giving contribution to the linguistic literature, as this is the first study comparing passive construction in English and Bahasa Indonesia in the framework of transformational generative grammar.
8. This study, hopefully may help Indonesian learners of English and English speakers who want to study Bahasa Indonesia and solve the problems about passive construction.

1.3 Scope

As the title of this dissertation suggests, this study will include a thorough investigation of the passive construction in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The evidence of the existence of personal and impersonal passive constructions in

the two languages will be described. Constraints on various aspects of passive in the languages are given with some examples. Passive rules and their transformations are also given in the framework of transformational generative grammar.

The empirical and theoretical study in this dissertation is significant, for this is the first study which gives a thorough description of the passive construction in the form of a comparative study between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

However, this study cannot be claimed to be complete and perfect. This study is presented as supplement to the works and studies done earlier. So this is oriented to the discussion of various issues related to the passive construction in the two languages, and thereby, it provides a better understanding of the syntactic aspects of the construction.

1.4 Theoretical Framework

This study is an attempt to show some similarities and dissimilarities of the passive

construction in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Theoretically the study is based on Chomsky's formulation of passive in the framework of transformational generative model. However, in the entire description of the subject, Filmore's (1968) account of passive within the framework of case grammar in which both active and passive are derived by topicalization rules marks another attempt to describe passive on the basis of its formal properties.

Postal and Perlmutter's (1978) theory in terms of relational grammar is inevitably used particularly in the description of object-promotion rule and also Keenan (1975) in the description of subject demotion rule, as active-passive relation covers the relation between the arguments and the verb.

Anyhow, this study is mainly based on the framework of transformational generative grammar as in Chomsky (1957, 1965, 1977, 1981).

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 Data

This study is based on the data drawn from two main sources namely written texts and spoken material. The written texts are derived from the descriptions and analysis conducted by various linguists in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Some specific examples proposed by them are also adopted in this study. The spoken materials are provided by the native speakers of the language particularly Bahasa Indonesia.

The data collection is conducted in several steps such as administering some sentences, checking and verifying the data with the intuition of the writer, as a speaker as well as instructor of English and a native speaker as well as instructor of Bahasa Indonesia. The data are also compared with those available in the books. However, most sentences given as examples are derived from the writer's invention on the basis of his comprehension of the theory as well as his competence of both

languages.

Broad phonetic transcription has been chosen to transcribe the data. Phonetic details which are not relevant for the description of passive construction in the two languages under focus are not covered in this study. Sentences given as examples either in English or in Bahasa Indonesia are presented mostly in the written forms without their phonetic transcriptions.

1.5.2 Format

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one constitutes a general introduction including an introduction to both the languages under study, the aims of the study, the scope of the analysis, the theoretical framework used, the method applied in the study, the format of the dissertation and some review on the earlier literature concerning the subject matter under discussion.

Chapter two gives a thorough description

of various aspects of passive construction in English covering conditions of passive, constraints on passive, various types of passive construction in the language and passive rules as well as their transformation. Chapter three, on the other hand, gives a thorough description of aspects of passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia in which verbal morphology seems to be the main condition of the possibility of passivization in this language. Passive rules and their transformation are given in this chapter.

In chapter four, the detailed analysis of the comparison of the passive construction of the two languages are given in the form of similarities and dissimilarities. As predicted in the hypothesis, there are more similarities than dissimilarities with regards to the passive construction in the languages.

Chapter five contains the summary, implication, limitation and recommendation of the study.

1.6 An Account on the Languages under Study

1.6.1 English

English is an international language which has established itself as a lingua-franca throughout the world. English has been widely used by people who speak different languages for any purposes, especially for the purpose of transacting businesses. There are more than three hundred million people whose first language is English. The largest number of English speakers is in the United States of America and England. Substantial numbers of English speakers are found in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies and elsewhere such as in India, Philippine, and Singapore.

The English language used in these various regions varies in vocabulary, grammar, spelling and mostly in accent or pronunciation. In spite of the fact, these peoples can still communicate with one another without much difficulty, especially in written English.

English is generally known in two varieties, i.e. British English and American English. Most English speakers are familiar with the differences between them so that they do not find any communication gap when a British-English speaker speaks to an American-English speaker. In the written English there seems to be only some minor differences among the English users all over the world.

1.6.2 Bahasa Indonesia

The Indonesian language has a formal name "Bahasa Indonesia" and is the national language of Indonesia. The determination of the Indonesians to adopt Indonesian language as a unifying national language was made before the Indonesia's independence. The leaders of the Indonesia's independence movement at the beginning of this century realized that the ethnic linguistic differences among their people could become very serious obstacles to their struggle for a united

independent nation. Thus, on October 28, 1928 the youth of Indonesia pledged in three points in which the third point says: *"We, the sons and daughters of Indonesia, declare that we will uphold the unifying language, Bahasa Indonesia"*

When Indonesia achieved her independence in 1945, the legal status of Bahasa Indonesia as the official language of the new republic was confirmed by the 1945 Constitution as stated in article 36 as follows: *"the language of the state shall be Bahasa Indonesia"*.

Since 1945 Bahasa Indonesia has undergone very significant and rapid development. It has become the only medium of instruction in schools and universities. Bahasa Indonesia is the only language used in official business, official meetings and ceremonies, seminars, conferences, most books, journals, magazines, newspapers and other forms of publication. Radio and TV programmes, stage performances and motion pictures are in Bahasa Indonesia, and so are religious sermons.

The number of Indonesian population now is more than 200 million people and eighty percents of them speak Bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia is also spoken in its neighbouring countries such as in Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei Darusalam. Some Filipinos also do speak Bahasa Indonesia though with some different dialects.

1.7 Earlier Literature

1.7.1 On the English Passive

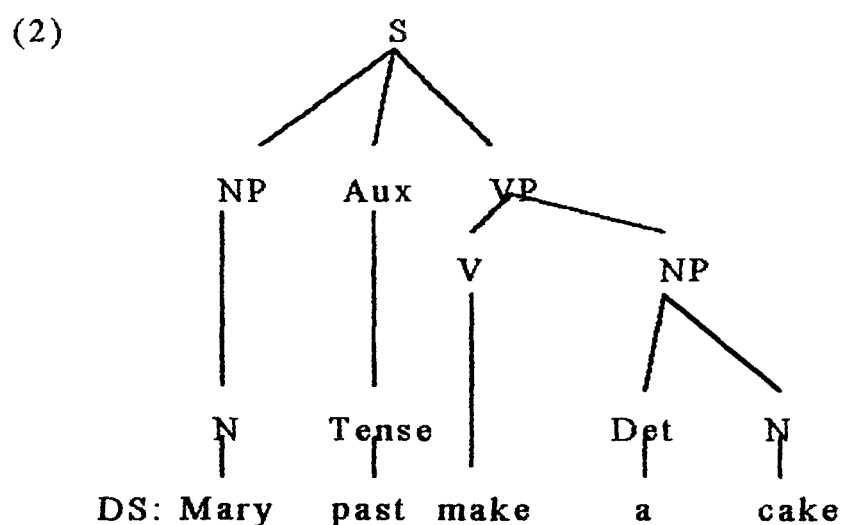
In the linguistic literature of the transformational grammarians, English passive has been analysed with various changes from time to time.

Chomsky (1957) has pioneered a new model of linguistics theory which is called Transformational Generative Grammar. He claimed that passive sentence is derived transformationally from its corresponding active sentence and not vice versa for the simple reason that some active

sentences do not have their passive counterparts. He also claimed that active and passive are derived from the same deep structure. This assumption is based on several syntactic and semantic considerations including the fact that active and passive sentences have the same truth value; thus they are synonymous and must be derived from the same deep structure. He proposed the passive rule like (1) below:

(1)	SD :	NP	Aux	V	NP
	SI :	1	2	3	4
	SC :	4	2+be+en	3	by+1

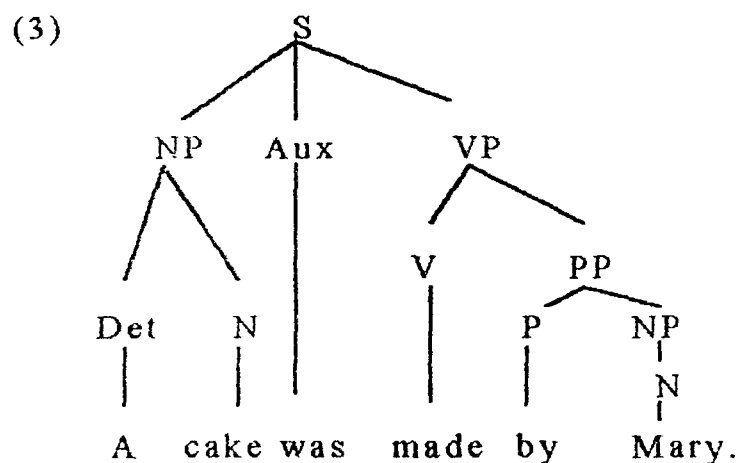
for instance:



Passive: *A cake past+be+en make by Mary*

AH: A cake was made by Mary.

The tree diagram of the surface structure contained in (2) is as follows:



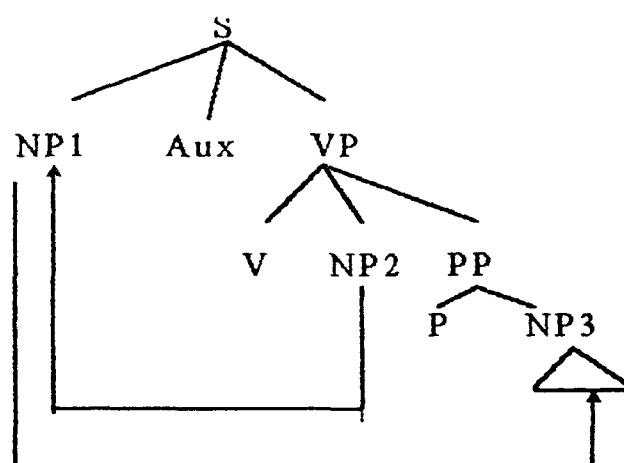
The passive rule (1) is optional in the sense that if we want to emphasize the object we passivize the sentence, otherwise we just leave the sentence in the active form. The passive rule given by Chomsky (1957) is inadequate for it fails to account for truncated passive such as:

(4) a. My application was refused.

(4) b. The car was stolen.

Katz and Postal (1964) and Chomsky (1965) realized the defects of rule (1) and rejected

such a derivation. They argued that the creation of a new node in the passive structure is not permitted in transformations as it makes the transformations less restrictive, i.e. too powerful. Then, they proposed a new concept of the derivation of passive. They claimed that active and passive are derived from the same underlying structure and the 'by NP' node is treated as adverb of manner and the NP node in it is dummy (\triangle) as illustrated in (5).



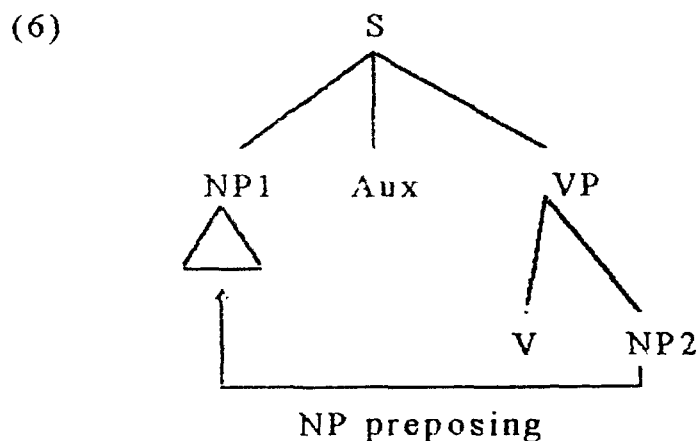
Either active or passive can be derived from the skeleton representation of the

underlying structure given in (5). In case of passive we move NP1 to the dummy node NP3 which is technically called agent postposing transformation, then we move NP2 to the emptied node NP1 which is called NP preposing transformation. Whereas for active we leave NP3 empty and the PP node is pruned as a preposition of a prepositional phrase cannot stand alone without its NP.

Emonds (1976) discussed truncated passive in a detailed manner. He claimed that a truncated passive is derived from an underlying structure with a dummy node under NP1, and NP2 is obligatorily preposed to this position. The 'by-NP' i.e. PP under the node VP, is optionally present in the deep structure of a passive lacking an agent phrase in the surface structure with an empty NP in the subject position. Thus, agent

postposing cannot apply to such a deep structure.

Consider the following:



If we do not prepose NP2 to the dummy node NP1 we will get an ungrammatical sentence such as (7):

(7) DS : past defeat Germany

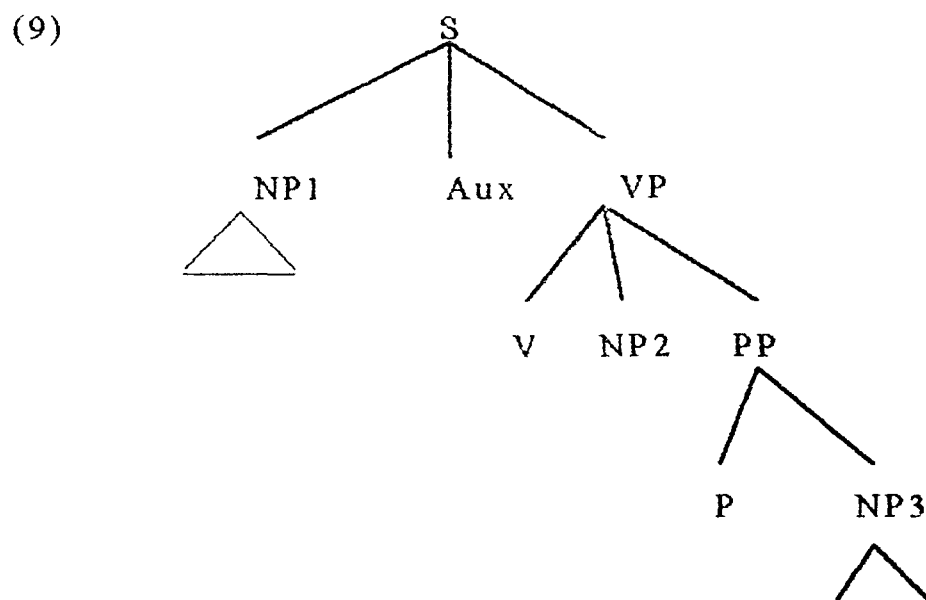
SS : * Defeated Germany

If we apply rule (6) to the deep structure in (7) we get an expected sentence as (8):

(8) Germany was defeated

In the later analysis of passive, Chomsky (1981) claims that active and passive including both agentive and truncated passives are derived from

the same underlying structure. The skeleton of the underlying structure is as follows:



The structure such as (9) has the interpretation that in case of active sentence NP1 is not dummy and for agentive passive NP1 is moved to the position of NP3 which is dummy and NP2 is preposed to the position of the emptied node NP1; whereas for truncated passive, we just prepose NP2 to the dummy node NP1. We may conclude that this treatment is the most adequate among the passive rules posited so far because a single rule covers

a wider range of treatment namely active, agentive passive and truncated passive.

1.7.2 On the Indonesian Passive

In the literature of Indonesian linguistics, various studies and analysis on passive in the language have been made, yet many of them are different from one another. Even some linguists claim that there is no passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia such as Mees (1950), because his analysis is based on the notion of active and passive in Sanskrit in which if a pronoun is cliticised with the verb and does an action, the construction is considered active as:

(10) Diambilnya buku saya.

pass+take+him book I

Taken by him, my book

'He took my book'

Thus he maintains that there is no passive construction in the language.

However, there are more linguists who claim that passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia does really exist. The linguists who maintain this idea are: Fokker (1950), Selamat Mulijana (1956), Takdir Alisyahbana (1950), Gorys Keraf (1973), Verhaar (1977), Ramlan (1977), Muliono (1988) and Alwi (1993) although some of them are different on the notion of the passive itself. Gorys Keraf, for instance, argues that pro-passive or object preposing passive in Bahasa Indonesia is not really passive as:

(11) Buku saya dia pinjam

book I he borrow

My book, he borrowed.

'My book was borrowed by him.'

But Fokker (1950) and Takdir Alisyahbana (1950) claim that *di*, *ter-*, *ke-an* and *pro-verb*, are passive constructions as:

(12) a. Suara itu didengarnya

sound the pass+hear him

'The sound was heard by him.'

b. Suara itu terdengar

sound the pass+hear

'The sound was heard.'

c. Suara itu kedengaran

sound the pass+hear+suff.

'The sound was over heard.'

d. Suara itu dia dengar

sound the he hears

The sound, he heard.

'The sound was heard by him.'

On the other hand, Verhaar (1977) has a different idea in which besides the four types of passive given above, he regards the base form of the verb and the imperative form as passive verbs. Modern linguists like Ramlan (1977), Anton Muliono (1988) and Alwi (1993) confirm that

there are four types of passive construction as suggested by Fokker and Alisyahbana above

Sandra Chung (1976) shows that there are two passives in Bahasa Indonesia namely canonical passive and object topicalization passive. As proposed by Bach (1971), linguistic theory should include a set of universal rules which contain all of the major syntactic transformations allowed in natural language. She points out some of the larger implications of the two passives for universal grammar.

Alice Cartier (1979) argues that pro-passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia is not actually passive, but rather it is an ergative construction.

(13) Ku-pukul dia

I + hit him

'I hit him.'

Verhaar (1988) even claims that dis-construction as (14) is not passive but ergative.

(14) a. Barangnya diambilnya.

Baggage+his pass+pick up+him

'His baggage was picked up by him.'

b. Diambilnya barangnya.

pass+pick up+him baggage+his

It was picked up by him, his baggage.

'His baggage was picked up by him.'

Hopper (1983) proposes the same idea as Verhaar. He distinguishes passive from ergative in two ways: the patient NP of passive precedes the verb and the discourse rule of the passive is a backgrounding one. The particle *-lah* may be added to the ergative verb but not to the passive verb as:

(15) Diambilnyalah barangnya (ergative)

pass+pick up+him+thus baggage+his.

It was picked up by him, thus, his baggage.

'Thus, his baggage was picked up by him.'

(16) *Buku itu dibelinyalah semalam (passive)

book the pass+buy+him+thus yesterday.

The book was thus bought by him yesterday.

‘Thus, the book was bought by him yesterday.’

Hopper further gives some evidence with the parameters of the transitivity theory.

However, descriptions and analysis of the passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia which are conducted in the theoretical framework of transformational generative grammar have never been done by any linguists; neither have discussions of passive construction in the form of a comparative study between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

CHAPTER II

PASSIVE IN ENGLISH

2.1 Introduction

Passive in English is always referred to as a voice distinction from its corresponding active and has to do with the relationship between the subject and the verb and its object, or the verb and some other nouns tied to it in an intimate way (Hockett, 1958 : 236).

Voice is used to describe the major verb category which distinguishes an active verb phrase (e.g.: wrote) from a passive one (e.g.: written). The active passive relation involves two grammatical levels namely the verb phrase and the clause. A passive verb phrase is in contrast with an active verb phrase. The former adds a form of the auxiliary *be* followed by the past participle of the main verb, whereas the latter does not contain that construction but

rather it uses a certain verb phrase according to its proper tense.

(1) a. The boy wrote the letter (active).

b. The letter was written by the boy (passive).

At the clause level, passivization involves rearrangement of two clause elements and one addition. The subject of the active sentence becomes the agent of the passive and the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive. If it is an agentive passive, the preposition *by* is inserted before the agent. Generally the prepositional agent phrase of English passive sentences is an optional sentence element (Quirk et. al., 1985 : 160).

A passive construction in English is characterized by the following as in Siewierska (1984):

a. The subject of the passive clause is generated from the direct object in the corresponding active.

- b. The subject of the active clause is expressed in the passive in the form of an agentive adjunct or is left unexpressed.
- c. The verb is marked by be + past participle.

Syntactically, passives differ from actives in terms of word order, case marking, verbal morphology and in the appearance of some additional word or particle.

2.2 Conditions of English Passive

2.2.1 Transitivity of the Verb

In English, generally speaking, active sentences with active transitive verbs may be transformed into their corresponding passives. This condition is the particular characteristic of the English passive as the subject of a passive sentence is generally derived from the object in its corresponding active.

(2) a. The hunter shot the tiger (active)

b. The tiger was shot by the hunter (passive).

The grammaticality of (2.b) is possible because of the fact that it uses a transitive verb *shot* which is followed by its object *the tiger* which finally becomes the subject of (2.b). Consider (3.b) in the following:

(3) a. The hunter walked two miles.

b. *Two miles were walked by the hunter.

(3.b) is unacceptable because the verb of its active sentence (i.e. walked) is intransitive. The noun phrase *two miles* in (3. a) is not the object of the verb but it is an adverb which is generally blocked to function as the subject of its corresponding passive.

2.2.2 Non-Statative Verbs

Verbs in English are differentiated into stative and nonstative. A stative verb has the sense of state or condition rather than action.

Verbs such as *have, become, resemble, suit, lack, fit, hold* etc. are called stative verbs which cannot be used in passive, although all of them are transitive in nature.

(4) a. He has many novels.

b. *Many novels are had by him.

(5) a. This classroom can hold 40 students.

b. *40 students can be held by this room.

Consider that (4.b) and (5.b) are not acceptable because the nature of the verbs in the two sentences is stative. On the other hand, most verbs in English which are non-stative can be used in passive such as (2).

2.3 Constraints on English Passive

What is meant by constraint here refers to any aspects which restrict the possibility of a sentence to participate in the passive,

although it satisfies the general conditions of passive as illustrated in 2.2.

2.3.1 Subject Constraint

As a general rule, the subject of a passive sentence is derived from the object of a transitive verb in the corresponding active. But in fact, not all objects of the active transitive verbs can be used as the subject of the passive. Objects which are blocked to participate in passive are:

2.3.1.1 Clause

A clause fails to function as the subject of a passive sentence.

- (6) a. He considered that the girl was kindhearted.
- b. *That the girl was kindhearted was considered by him.

- (7) a. She said (that) she would commit suicide.
 b. *(That) She would commit suicide was said by her.

Observe that (6.b) and (7.b) are not acceptable because the subjects used in the passive are clauses. However, such sentences may be transformed into passive by making use of impersonal *it* as:

- (8) a. It is considered by him that the girl was kindhearted.
 b. It was said by her that she would commit suicide

2.3.1.2 Infinitive

In English an infinitive fails to function as the subject of a passive sentence as we can see in the following sentences:

- (9) a. I hope to be fine now.
 b. *To be fine now is hoped by me.

(10) a. He intended to help her.

b. *To help her was intended by him

Notice that the ungrammaticality of (9.b) and (10.b) is due to the fact that the subjects of both passive sentences are infinitives. An infinitive may well be used as the subject of a non-passive predicate as:

(10) c. To be loved is more beautiful than to love.

d. To listen is more convenient than to speak.

2.3.1.3 Gerund

A gerund also fails to participate as the subject of a passive sentence in English.

Notice the following:

(11) a. She enjoyed being at home on Sunday.

b. *Being at home on Sunday was enjoyed by her.

(12) a. He finished doing his homework.

b. *Doing his homework was finished by him.

It is obvious that if a gerund is used as the subject of a passive it will lead to an ungrammatical sentence as (11.b) and (12.b). However, simple gerunds may sometimes be used as the subject of a passive such as in (13. b).

(13) a. He enjoyed smoking.

b. Smoking was enjoyed by him.

c. She continued reading.

d. Reading was continued by her.

A gerund may also be used as the subject of a non-passive predicate as:

(13) e. Reading is a key to wisdom.

f. Consuming too much fat may cause heart
-attack.

2.3.1.4 Reflexive Pronoun

The object of a transitive verb in the form of a reflexive pronoun cannot be used as the subject in the corresponding passive.

- (14) a. The girl could see him in the mirror.
 b. The girl could see herself in the mirror.
 c. He could be seen by the girl in the mirror.
 d. *Herself could be seen by the girl in the mirror

A pronoun which is not coreferential to the subject of an active sentence may function as the subject of the corresponding passive with some morphological adaptation as (14.c). If the pronoun is coreferential to the subject i.e. in the form of a reflexive pronoun, it cannot be used as the subject of the corresponding passive as in (14.d).

2.3.1.5 Reciprocal Pronoun

Reciprocal pronoun also fails to participate as the subject of a passive in English as in (15.b) and (16.b).

- (15) a. They could see one another in the dark.
 b. *One another could be seen by them in the dark.
- (16) a. The two children hated each other.
 b. *Each other was hated by the two children.

Such constructions can be made grammatical with some minor changes as:

- (15) c. Every one of them could be seen by the others in the dark.
- (16) c. Each child was hated by the other.

2.3.1.6 Possessive Pronoun

A possessive, when coreferential to the subject of an active sentence, cannot be

transformed as the subject of the passive as in (17.d) and (17.e).

- (17) a. The boy shook her hand.
 b. The boy shook his head.
 c. Her hand was shaken by the boy.
 d. *His head was shaken by the boy.
 e. *The boy's head was shaken by himself.

(17.c) is acceptable as the possessive is not coreferential to the subject of the active. On the other hand, (17.d) and (17.e) are unacceptable as the possessive is coreferential to the subject of the corresponding active.

2.3.1.7 Cognate

A cognate object is also blocked to function as the subject of a passive as given in (18.b) and (19.b).

- (18) a. She smiled a nice smile.
 b. *A nice smile was smiled by her.

- (19) a. He lived a happy life.
 b. *A happy life was lived by him.

2.3.2 Agent Constraint

As noted earlier, the prepositional agent phrase of the English passive is optional. Quirk et. al (1985) notes that four out of five English passive sentences do not have expressed agents. The omission of the agent phrase is due to the following factors:

2.3.2.1 The Agent Is Unknown

- (20) a. Someone stole my motorbike.
 b. My motorbike was stolen (*by someone).

There is nonsense to mention the agent phrase in (20.b) as it does not give any idea about the one who stole the motorbike.

2.3.2.2 The Agent Is Redundant

(21) In the final match between Lim and
Prakash, Lim was defeated (*by Prakash).

In (21) that Lim was defeated by Prakash is obvious from the adverb. It is redundant to mention the agent phrase *by Prakash* in such a passive sentence, thus should be avoided.

2.3.2.3 The Agent Is Irrelevant

(22) The Prime Minister has often been
criticized recently.

It is not clear who has often criticized the Prime Minister. If we try to predict the agent phrase such as *by the press*, *by the paper*, *by the journalists*, *by the magazine* or *by the people*, all of them seem to be irrelevant as none of them might be true or all of them can be true.

However, the agent phrase is usually optional. Whether the speaker wants to mention it or not, it does not affect the grammaticality of the sentence. It is the nature of the passive that the speaker means to emphasize the patient, though unnecessarily ignoring the agent.

On the other hand, in some English passive sentences, the agent phrase is not optional as found in the following:

(23) a. The music followed the song.

b. The song was followed by the music.

c. *The song was followed.

(24) a. The siren accompanied the opening ceremony.

b. The opening ceremony was accompanied by
the siren.

c. *The opening ceremony was accompanied.

(23.c) and (24.c) are not acceptable without the presence of the agent phrase.

2.3.3 Verb Constraint

As has been noted earlier, an active sentence with a transitive verb can be transformed into its corresponding passive. The factors precluding the personal passive are generally connected with the relation between the verb and the underlying direct object. The significance attributed in determining the possibility of passivization may be of four factors:

2.3.3.1 Activity

Transitive verbs which really indicate activity may be used in passive such as in (25.b) and (26.b), whereas the same verbs when used with the absence of the sense of activity may lead to ungrammatical constructions such as in (25.d) and (26.d).

(25) a. Umar weighed the sugar.

b. The sugar was weighed by Umar.

- c. Umar weighed 70 kilos.
 - d. *70 kilos were weighed by Umar.
- (26) a. The police held the thief.
- b. The thief was held by the police.
 - c. The bottle holds the wine.
 - d. *The wine is held by the bottle.

Sentences with verbs indicating an activity may be used as answers to a question such as: "*What did X do?*" or "*What happened to Y?*". (25.a) and (26.a) can be the answers to such questions, that the corresponding passives (25.b) and 26.b) are normally acceptable.

2.3.3.2 Affectedness

The grammaticality of the passive may also be determined by whether the verb is viewed as having some conceivable affect on its nominal argument. (27.b) and (28.b) are grammatical because the nominal arguments are really affected by the predicate, whereas (27.d)

and (28.d) are ungrammatical as the argument can hardly be viewed as affected in the same manner.

(27) a. Amir turned the page.

b. The page was turned by Amir.

c. Amir turned the corner.

d. *The corner was turned by Amir.

(28) a. The explorer paced the distance.

b. The distance was paced by the explorer.

c. Fatimah paced the floor.

d. *The floor was paced by Fatimah.

2.3.3.3 Volitionality

The grammaticality of the passive is also determined by whether the action expressed by the verb is volitional or not. Naturally inanimate NPs cannot be regarded as volitionally involved. The ungrammaticality of (29.d) and (30.d) is caused by the fact that the verbs used in the context do not convey

volitional action. When the same verbs are used in the context expressing volitional action they are absolutely acceptable as given in (29.b) and (30.b).

- (29) a. He approached the danger bravely.
 b. The danger was approached bravely by him
 c. The train approached the station
 d. *The station was approached by the train.
- (30) a. The thief entered the house
 b. The house was entered by the thief
 c. The gas entered the house
 d. *The house was entered by the gas.

Some Notes on Volitionality

As noted earlier, verbs expressing a non-volitional action cannot be used in passive. On the contrary verbs which can be passivized typically express a volitional act. To verify the above statement, the following various

syntactic constructions will give evidence as also noted by Pande (1984)

(a) Imperative Construction:

The subject volition generally controls the act expressed by the verb in the imperative construction. In a sentence such as: *Kick the ball!*, the volition of the subject *you* controls the action of *kicking* expressed by the verb *kick*. On the other hand, if a verb does not express a volitional act it will lead to an unacceptable imperative construction as:

(31) *Like the food!

(32) *Resemble your father.

Notice that the ungrammaticality of (31) and (32) is due to the fact that the subject volition does not control the acts expressed by the verbs *like* and *resemble*.

The above evidence shows that the verbs which express no volitional act cannot be used in the imperative construction. The following data show that those verbs which fail to undergo imperative construction also fail to participate in passive construction.

(33) *The food is liked by you.

(34) *Your father is resembled by you.

(b) Try-to Construction

Verbs expressing a volitional act can be used in the construction such as:

(35) Ali tried to solve the problem

(36) Hamid tried to cheat his friend

On the other hand, verbs expressing a non-volitional act cannot be used in the same construction. Observe the following:

(37) *She will try to belong to a noble family.

(38) *Fatimah tried to resemble her mother.

The verbs *belong to* in (37) and *resemble* in (38) cannot be used in such a construction, because they do not express a volitional act. Consequently, those verbs also fail to participate in the passive construction such as in (39.b) and (40.b):

(39) a. She belongs to a noble family

b. *A noble family is belonged to by her.

(40) a. Fatimah resembled her mother

b. *Her mother was resembled by Fatimah.

(c) A Construction with "deliberately"

Further evidence which shows that verbs expressing a volitional act can be used in passive is that they can also be used with such adverbs as *deliberately*, *purposely*, *carefully* etc, as in (41) and (42).

(41) He typed the essay carefully

(42) He broke the glass deliberately.

However, such adverbs cannot accompany verbs expressing a non-volitional act as:

(43) *The dress fitted Sona carefully

(44) *She lost her money deliberately.

Consequently such verbs cannot be used in passive either, as in (45) and (46).

(45) *Sona was fitted by the dress

(46) *His money was lost by him.

(d) Animate Subject

Volitionality refers to verbs which indicate an action done intentionally. Only animate subjects may do something intentionally. Inanimate subjects cannot be said to have any volition. The following examples show that a verb may be used in passive if the subject is animate.

(47) a. Amin has changed his room

b. His room has been changed by Amin

- c. The sand has changed into a rock
- d. *A rock has been changed into by the sand.

- (48) a. John bought a lot of heroin in 1920.
- b. A lot of heroin was bought by John in 1920.
 - c. \$5 bought a lot of heroin in 1920.
 - d. *A lot of heroin was bought by \$5 in 1920.

Notice that the same verbs used in (47.b) and (47.d) show a different result. (47.b) is well-formed as the agent is animate whereas (47.d) is ill-formed as the agent used is inanimate, and the same happens to (48.b) and (48.d).

However, some inanimate subjects may be used in passive if they can move such as in (49) - (52).

- (49) The tree was collapsed by the wind.
- (50) The house was hit by the car.
- (51) The harbour was broken by the waves.
- (52) The village was swept away by the flood.

2.3.4 Semantic Constraint

We generally assume that matching active and passive sentences always has the same propositional meaning. In fact, the difference of order brought about by changing an active sentence into the passive or vice versa may well make a difference in meaning. Observe the following.

(53) a. Drinking wine causes heart attack.

b. Heart attack is caused by drinking wine.

Semantically, (53.a) is different from (53.b). The difference arises from the fact that the NP *heart attack* in (53.a) carries a general meaning in the sense that it is one of other possible effects caused by *drinking wine* but *heart attack* in (53.b) carries a universal meaning, thus it means that the disease called *heart attack* is only caused by drinking wine, for that is not actually the case.

A classic examples of semantic constraint in passive is given by Chomsky (1965) as:

- (54) a. Everyone in the room knows two languages.
 b. Two languages are known by everyone in the room.

He argued that in (54.a) the languages known by different persons can both be different, while in (54.b) it is the same two languages for each person, but this argument is considered not convincing by some linguists.

A verb phrase containing a modal auxiliary may sometimes cause a shift of meaning when transformed into passive.

- (55) a. Halim can solve the problem.
 b. The problem can be solved (by Halim).

In the active as in (55.a) *can* is interpreted as expressing *ability*, whereas in the passive as in (55.b) it is interpreted as expressing *possibility*.

Some verbs which are generally possible to be used in passive, if they are used in different construction and carrying different semantic contents may be blocked to participate in the passive.

(56) a. We had a good time in Singapore.

b. A good time was had by us in Singapore.

(57) a. She will get the room ready soon.

b. The room will soon be got ready by her.

(58) a. The Department has cost the products.

b. The products have been cost by the Department.

Notice that the verb *had* (56) means *experienced* and *get* in (57) means *make* and *cost* in (58) means *estimated the price*. They semantically carry volitional meaning so that they can be used in passive.

Compare the following:

(59) a. They have a lot of students in the class.

b. *A lot of students in the class are had by them.

(60) a. We never get their letters.

b. *Their letters are never got by us.

(61) a. It cost a fortune.

b. *A fortune is cost by it.

All (59.b), (60.b) and (61.b) are ungrammatical because the verbs semantically carry no volitional meaning in the context. *Have* in (59) means *hold*, *gets* in (60) means *receive* and *cost* in (61) means *resulting the loss of*, thus all of them do not imply any volitional act of the subject.

When a passive sentence uses auxiliary *to be*, the meaning may be different from that when it uses the verb *get*.

(62) a. The glass was broken.

b. The glass got broken.

(62.a) is ambiguous, as the verb *broken* in (62.a) may carry a stative or dynamic meaning,

but *broken* in (60.b) carries only a stative meaning, thus the ambiguity can be eliminated by using the verb *get* in passive.

The construction of idiom chunks cannot be transformed into passive although the verb used is transitive and has an object.

- (63) a. The naughty guy has *kicked the bucket*.
 b. *The bucket has been kicked by the naughty guy.

The phrase *kicked the bucket* is an idiom chunk in which no part of such a construction can be separated. Thus moving *the bucket* in (63.a) to the subject position of the passive will lead to an ungrammatical sentence (63.b).

2.4 Types of English Passive

2.4.1 Personal Passive

A passive is regarded as a personal passive if it has an overt subject with semantic content, a corresponding active construction and

the subject of the passive corresponding to the direct object of the active (Siewierska, 1984).

(64) a. A dog bit the boy.

b. The boy was bitten by a dog.

A sentence such as (64.b) is a personal passive. *The boy* in (64.b) is the subject of the passive and it corresponds with (64.a). In spite of the fact that actives and passives are not always strictly synonymous particularly when qualifiers, pronouns and modal auxiliaries are involved, in the majority of instances the proportional content of the passive can be expressed by an active counterpart. This holds for both agentive and agentless passives. Observe the following sentences:

(65) a. John was never punished although he
always came late.

b. Although John always came late, the teacher never punished him.

(66) a. "The Grape of Wrath" was written on the basis of the writer's experience.

b. Steinbeck wrote "The Grape of Wrath" on the basis of his experience.

2.4.2 Impersonal Passive

Many linguists regard impersonal passives as subjectless constructions but others hold that impersonal passives do have a subject but only either a dummy one or a covert indefinite human one.

In English the subject of impersonal passive is usually introduced by a pronoun *it* such as:

(67) It is said that the place is haunted.

(68) It is suggested that everyone should know computer.

In some other languages, impersonal passive may be without an overt subject as in Bahasa Indonesia:

- (69) Dengan ini diberitahukan bahwa besok libur
 Hereby notify+pass that tomorrow free
 'It is, hereby, notified that tomorrow is off.'

2.4.3 Periphrastic Passive

English is known as a language which is characterized as having periphrastic or analytic passive constructions as other Indo-European languages. The periphrastic passive is constructed by the addition of a form of the verb *to be*.

- (70) The ball was kicked by the child.

Was in (70) functions as an auxiliary which is compulsory in the passive construction, which must also be followed by a verb in the past participle form.

However, the verb *get* may sometimes be used alternatively

(71) a The story was eventually translated into Arabic

b. The story eventually got translated into Arabic.

The constituent *be* in English passive clauses is treated as an auxiliary verb. It is regarded as constituting a close set of grammatical verb functioning primarily as the bearer of verbal inflection with little or no semantic content. It is used concomitantly with another verbal form and together with this form they constitute a new semantic unit. So the passive *be* as an auxiliary does not carry a lexical meaning. It does contribute to the semantics of the clause.

In the case of get-passive, some linguists do not regard it as passive construction but

instead they treat it as adjectival predicate. The verb *get* is usually limited to be used before a stative verb which is closer to adjective rather than verb (further discussion on the adjectival analysis of passive is given in 2.9.10).

(72) a. She was confused

b. She got confused

(73) a. He was frightened

b. He got frightened

(74) a. They are tired

b. They get tired.

If the verb *get* is followed by a dynamic (non-stative) verb the result will be ungrammatical as in the following:

(75) *The letter got written by Sona

(76) *The novel got read by Swarni

(77) *The tiger got killed by the hunter.

2.4.4 Reflexive Passive

The term reflexive passive is not often used in the literature primarily because reflexive passives are frequently confused with other constructions containing a reflexive morpheme. The use of reflexive morpheme in English passive is generally attributed to the original active voice system. The active voice is used to portray the subject as simply the doer of the action while the passive voice expresses actions or states which immediately affect the subject. The common denominator of reflexives and passives is the affectedness of the subject.

Observe the following:

(78) The boy was hurt by himself.

In English there is no animacy restriction on the subject of reflexive passives. In (78) the subject is animate, while in (79) the subject is inanimate:

(79) His homework was done by himself.

The analysis of reflexive passives may sometimes be misleading. The construction such as (80) is not passive but rather it is anticausative.

(80) a. The cloth is wrinkled by itself.

b. The cloth wrinkled by itself.

In anticausative constructions, the subject is understood as possessing some property which facilitates the action. Some clauses may, however, be ambiguous such as (81).

(81) The forest may be burnt easily.

The above sentence may be interpreted as either passive or anticausative. (81) may mean that *the forest may be burnt easily by someone* to mean passive, or *the forest may be burnt easily by itself* to mean anticausative. The ambiguity of such a sentence is due to the nature

of the adverb used. The adverb *deliberately*, for instance, which requires only an animate subject will block such an ambiguity. Clauses using such an adverb may only be interpreted as being passive.

(32) a. The door was broken deliberately by John.

b. *The door was broken deliberately by
itself.

2.4.5 Syntactic Passive

English is also called a language having syntactic passives where the verbal morphology is in a special form namely the past participle which is conventionally known as *verb+en*. As given in 2.4.3, English is also characterized as a language with periphrastic passive where in addition to a change in the verbal morphology, an extra verbal *to be* is introduced. Besides *to be* other linking verbs such as *get*, *have*, *become* etc. may be used in

this sense, but some linguists regard such a construction as active, as it is always followed by a stative verb as:

- (83) a. He got confused.
 b. He got frightened.
 c. He got tired

When *get* is followed by a nonstative verb, it will lead to ungrammatical sentences as the following.

- (84) a. *The letter got written by Sona.
 b. *The novel got read by Swami
 c. *The tiger got killed by the hunter

2.4.6 Indirect Passive

Truitner (1972) in Siewierska (1984) argues that the passive is defined as a structure containing a complement verb which requires that at least one NP of the

complement clauses must be coreferential to the subject of the matrix clause:

- (85) a. Ali's bike was stolen by a thief.
 b. Ali had his bike stolen by a thief.

Both (85.a) and (85.b) are passive constructions but the former is called a direct passive whereas the latter is an indirect passive. Both sentences satisfy the condition given by Truitner above, as they are related to (86.a) and (86.b) respectively:

- (86) a. A thief stole Ali's bike.
 b. Ali had a thief steal his bike.

If the overt subject is directly affected by the verb, such a construction is called a direct passive such as (85.a). On the other hand, in (85.b), the overt subject is not directly affected by the verb, but instead, the object which is coreferential to the overt subject is affected by the verb. Thus, such a construction

is known as indirect passive. However, this concept may sometimes be misleading

Observe the following:

(87) a. Ali had his bike repaired.

b. Ali had his bike stolen.

(87.a) is derived from its corresponding active *Someone repaired Ali's bike for him*, which carries a causative meaning, not passive, whereas (87.b) is derived from *Someone stole Ali's bike (not for him)*, thus it carries a passive meaning.

2.4.7 Passive with Two Objects

Verbs with two objects which are known as ditransitive verbs may be classified into five groups:

a. Ditransitive verbs whose objects can alternatively be used as the subjects of the passive with or without a preposition (usually *to* or *for*).

- (88) a. My friend gave me the information
b. My friend gave the information to me.
c. The information was given (to) me by my friend.
d. I was given the information by my friend.

Notice that *to* in the active sentence (88.b) is compulsory when the direct object precedes the indirect object. When the indirect object precedes the direct object (88.a), such a preposition is not required. Preposition *to* is optional if the direct object functions as the subject of the passive sentence as in (88.c), but it does not require such a preposition before the direct object if the indirect object functions as the subject of the passive as in (88.d). Verbs that may have such a pattern may be listed in the following: *award, bring, give, grant, hand, leave, offer, owe, pay, promise, recommend, repay, send, teach, tell, etc.*

- b. The second group of ditransitive verbs refers to those verbs either object of which can become the subject in the corresponding passive, which requires a preposition before the indirect object in the passive when the direct object functions as the subject. The preposition is usually *for*, *to* or *into*.

- (89) a. They built a shed for the bicycles.
 b. They built the bicycles a shed.
 c. The bicycles were built a shed.
 d. A shed was built for the bicycles.

Preposition *for* in (89.a) and (89.d) is compulsory. If we omit the preposition in the constructions, the result will be ungrammatical as (90.a) and (90.b).

- (90) a. *They built a shed the bicycles.
 b. *A shed was built the bicycles.

Verbs that may have this pattern are listed in the following: *build*, *buy*, *cook*, *cut*,

do, draw, feed, paint, pass, read, sell, show, take, throw, write, etc.

c. Some ditransitive verbs do not participate in the passive. Neither of the object may become the subject of the corresponding passive.

(91) a. *Fatimah's friends wished her a happy birthday.*

b. **Fatimah was wished a happy birthday` by her friends.*

c. **A happy birthday was wished to Fatimah by her friends.*

(91.b) and (91.c) give evidence that neither of the objects of the verb *wish* may be used in the passive. Verbs that have this pattern are among others; *wish, cost, envy, spare, etc.*

d. The fourth type of ditransitive verbs is that one of the objects can be used as the subject of the passive such as in (92).

- (92) a. His address has won him a lot of sympathy.
- b. A lot of sympathy has been won for him by his address.
- c. *He has been won a lot of sympathy by his friends.

The object that can be used as the subject of the passive is characterized as the direct object as in (92.b). When the indirect object is used as the subject of the corresponding passive, it will result in an ungrammatical sentence as (92.c). Verbs of this type are, among others, listed in the following; *earn*, *get*, *keep*, *make*, *win*, *leave*, *etc.*

- e. There are some ditransitive verbs where the passive sentence can be formed only by the indirect object as the subject.

- (93) a. Coming on time will save you a lot of trouble.

- b. You will be saved a lot of trouble by coming on time.
- c. *A lot of trouble will be saved for you by coming on time.

Notice that (93.c) is unacceptable because the subject used in the passive is the direct object of the corresponding active (93.a), but (93.b) is acceptable as the subject is the indirect object of the matrix clause.

Verbs of this type are, among others, given in the following: *allow, ask, make, save, stand, strike, etc.*

2.4.8 Passive with Infinitive

In English passive when the agent does not refer to a particular person such as *people, they* or *someone*, the infinitive form may sometimes be used.

(94) a. People say that Indonesia is getting advanced.

b. Indonesia is said to be getting advanced.

(95) a. They thought that the minister had been married.

b. The minister was thought to have been married.

Verbs that may have this type are listed as the following: *say, think, know, find, believe, seem, presume, etc.*

Passive infinitive is also used to mean *can* or *could* such as:

(96) a. She was to be seen everywhere.

b. They could see her everywhere.

(97) a. A true friend is hardly to be found nowadays.

b. One can hardly find a true friend nowadays.

the passives (96.a) and (97.a) carry the meaning of and are obviously derived from the corresponding actives (96.b) and (97.b) respectively.

2.4.9 Prepositional Passive

Prepositional passives are basically formed by phrasal verbs i.e. transitive verbs followed by a preposition by their nature such as:

(98) a. Hasan is looking for the lost key.

b. The lost key is being looked for by Hasan.

(99) a. He carried out the instruction accordingly.

b. The instruction was carried out accordingly by him.

Notice that the NP *the lost key* in (98.a) is the object of the transitive verb *look for*, and the NP finally becomes the subject of the

corresponding passive (98.b). The same case happens to (99).

However, some NPs which are not actually the objects of prepositions may also become the subject of the corresponding passive. In the literature of this type of prepositional passives, Tuyn (1970) in Siewierska (1984) gives remarks as follows:

The only criterion that can be applied to sentences of this pattern (S + V intr + A place) is the semantic one of observable result. If the result can be observed, the noun in the adjunct of place can become the subject of passive sentence, in spite of the fact that the verb may be classified as intransitive or used intransitively. If the result cannot be observed and we are not acting on our own or other people's knowledge (_____) passive conversion is either impossible or very rare.

In this relation Tuyn (1970) distinguishes three different semantic types of prepositional passives:

- a. Statements which are based on observation,
direct evidence or previous knowledge such
as:

(100) a. Some people have much run up the
carpet.

b. The carpet has much been run up.

(101) a. Someone has trodden on the vegetable
field.

b. The vegetable field has been trodden on.

(102) a. People once lived in this place.

b. This place was once lived in.

If those verbs are used in different
contexts which do not convey such ideas, the
possibility of the verbs to be used in passives
is blocked as:

(103) a. Karim ran up the roof.

b. *The roof was run up by Karim.

(104) a. He trod on the wet carpet.

b. *The wet carpet was trodden ~~on by him~~

(105) a. Salam lived in Medan.

b. *Medan was lived in by Salam.

b. Statements which are based on hearsay.

(106) a. Once ghosts lived in this house.

b. This house was once lived in by ghosts.

(107) a. A strange creature had slept in this
room.

b. This room had been slept in by a
strange creature.

In the following contexts such verbs cannot
be used in passives, as they do not convey the
idea of hearsay:

(108) a. My daughter Wirda lives in this house.

b. *This house is lived in by my daughter Wirda.

(109) a. Fauza usually sleeps in this room

b. *This room is usually slept in by Fauza.

c. Statements which have emotional, ironical, facetious or humorous overtones:

(110) a. I earnestly tell you that this sea had been swum in.

b. The dirty bench was comfortably sat on by the passionate lovers.

The same happens to these verbs, if they are used in ordinary contexts they cannot be transformed into passive as:

(111) a. Yesterday the students swam in the swimming pool.

b. *The swimming pool was swum in by the students yesterday.

(112) a. My guest sat on my seat.

b. *My seat was sat on by my guest.

d. Davidson (1980) adds another type of prepositional passive i.e. statements indicating possibility:

(113) a. The bridge has been flown under by Ali.

b. The truck was run after by John.

In spite of the fact that passive subjects do not necessarily have to bear receptive traces of the described events, they indicate that the event is a possibility. The acceptability of passive clauses formed from prepositional verbs depends on the pragmatic considerations involved in the interpretation of these clauses.

The prepositional passive is primarily an indicator of the fact that the prepositional complement is being related as an affected participant in the clause. The function of passive is not merely to obtain end focus, but rather to imply that the subject of the passive clause refers to an object affected by the unspecified agent action:

e. Gethin (1983) claims that prepositional verbs can generally be used in passive except when they carry the sense of movement:

(114) a. People rarely go into the museum.

b. *The museum is rarely gone into.

(115) a. The team have gone into the
matter very thoroughly.

b. The matter has been gone into very
thoroughly by the team.

(116) a. Japanese arrived at the airport at midnight

b. *The airport was arrived at by the
Japanese at midnight.

(117) a. The meeting has not arrived at any
conclusion.

b. No conclusion has yet been arrived at.

Notice that *go into* in (114) and *arrive at* in (116) express the sense of movement which ultimately block the grammaticality of such verbs to be used in the passives. On the other hand, the same verbs such as used in (115) and (117) do not carry any sense of movement so that they can be used in passives as (115.b) and (117.b).

2.4.10 The Adjectival Analysis of Passive

Friedin (1975) and his followers argue that the past participles of passive predicates can be treated as adjectives. Like adjectives, the past participles may have certain adjectival properties, as they may occur in the following constructions:

(a) as a noun modifier

(118) a. The dirty glasses are being washed.

b. The used glasses are being washed

(b) can be predicatively used:

(119) a. The glasses are dirty.

b. The glasses are broken.

(c) can be conjoined with another adjective

(120) a. The chair is dirty and ugly.

b. The chair is dirty and broken.

(d) can be modified by an adverb of degree

(121) a. Rudy is extremely thirsty.

b. Rudy is extremely frightened.

(e) can function as a subject complement

(122) a. Susan seems sad.

b. Susan seems surprised.

(f) can function as an object complement

(123) a. He made her sad.

b. He made her offended.

(g) can be used with the negative prefix

(124) a. My sister is unhappy.

b. My sister is uninterested.

(h) can be used in such construction as:

(125) a. The more beautiful a singer is the more
popular she will be.

- b. The more tired you are the more confused you will be.

(i) can be used with the degrees of comparison

= Positive Degree

(126) a. He is famous.

b. He is tired.

= Comparative Degree

(126) c. He is more famous than the other boys.

d. He is more tired than the other boys.

= Superlative Degree

(126) e. He is the most famous boy.

f. He is the most tired boy.

However, some counterarguments about the claim that the past participle of a passive predicate can be treated similarly as an adjective are given in the following:

(a) Not all past participle forms of the verb can function as a noun modifier.

(126) a. *The told story was very interesting.

b. *The looked for key was finally found.

(b) Some past participles cannot be used predicatively.

(127) a. *The music is followed.

b. *John was made.

(c) Some past participles cannot be conjoined with adjectives

(128) a. *The new and shown picture is going on.

b. *The new dress was given and beautiful.

(d) Some past participles cannot be modified by an adverb of degree

(129) a. *The new dress was extremely awarded.

b. *The dictionary was very given to him.

(e) Some past participles cannot function as a subject complement

(130) a. *Yanto seems given a reward.

b. *Surahman looks punished.

(f) Some past participles cannot function as an object complement

(131) a. *I shall make him punished.

b. *She made him looked for the lost key.

(g) Some past participles cannot be used with the negative prefix

(132) a. *The advantages are untaken of the offer.

b. *The liquor was undrunk.

(h) Some past participles cannot be used in the following construction as in (125)

(133) a. *The cleverer you are the more listened to you will be.

b. *The more packed your products are the more paid they will be.

(i) Further more, adjectives cannot occur in the same slot as past participle as in the following:

(134) a. John is considered a fool.

b. *John is obvious a fool.

(135) a. The best will be given a prize.

b. *The best will be happy . . .

(136) a. The staff were reprimanded by their boss.

b. *The staff were angry by/with their boss.

2.5 Syntactic Analysis of the English Passive

Chomsky (1957) claimed that passive is derived transformationally from the corresponding active. He also claimed that active and passive are derived from the same deep structure as they have the same truth value. Thus, the passive rule he proposed in English is as the following:

(137) SD : NP1 + aux + V + NP2

SI : 1 + 2 + 3 + 4

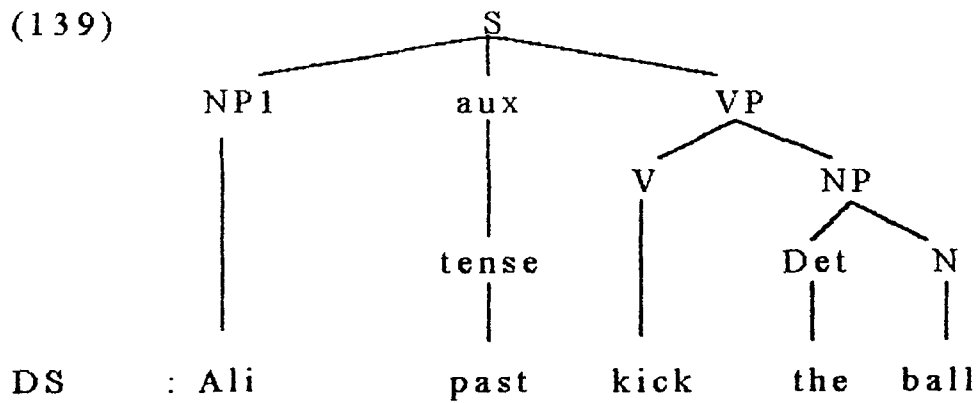
SC : 4 + 2+be+en + 3 + by-1

For instance, an English sentence as in (138).

(138) The ball was kicked by Ali

is derived from the corresponding active as:

(139)

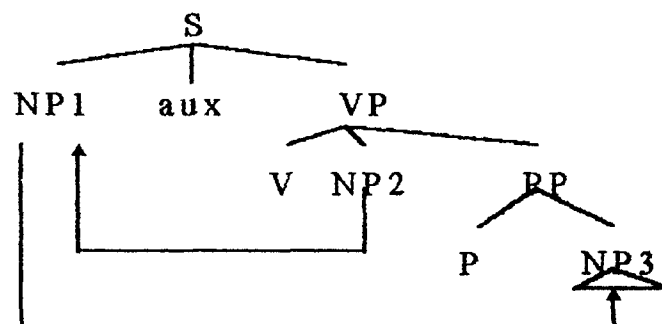


Passive: The Ball pass+be+en kick by Ali.

SS : The ball was kicked by Ali.

In the standard theory, Chomsky revised the passive rule which did not allow the creation of a new node i.e. by-NP. His passive rule is as the following:

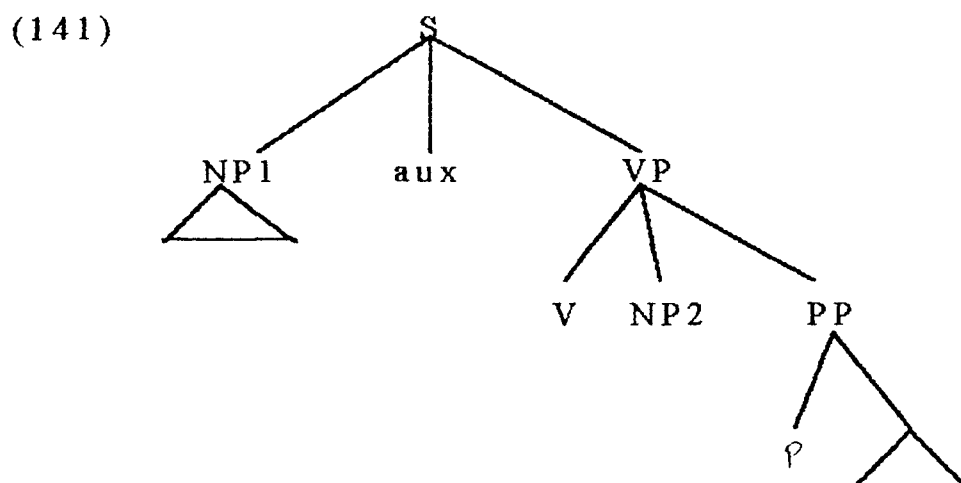
(140)



The passive transformational processes are:
agent postposing transformation and NP

preposing transformation, whereas for active we leave NP3 empty and the pp node is dropped.

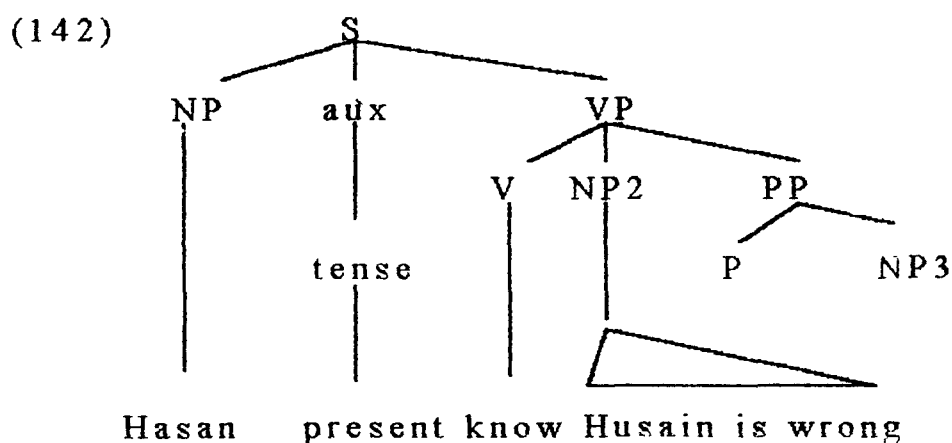
Chomsky (1981) again revised his passive rule by determining NP1 as dummy.



This rule portrays that in case of active, NP1 is occupied by a subject NP and NP2 by a direct object. In case of passive, NP1 which has a θ -criterion is occupied by an NP2 from the process of move- α to the θ -position NP1, whereas NP2 becomes an empty category (trace) because of the effect of move- α . For agentive passive NP3 is occupied by an NP from the move- α NP1, whereas for agentless passive the

PP node is dropped as a PP can not stand without its object NP.

In the government and binding theory, the most crucial thing to consider in the passive transformation is that the two NPS should be clause mates, since it is not possible for the rule to apply to a string such as (142)



because the result is ungrammatical as the following

(143) *Husain is known is wrong by Hasan.

The ungrammaticality of (143) is due to the fact that the NP movement is done through two clause boundaries. Thus, the D-Structure should be:

(144) Hasan knows Husain to be wrong.

to get the acceptable sentence as:

(145) Husain is known to be wrong by Hasan.

CHAPTER III

PASSIVE IN BAHASA INDONESIA

3.1 Introduction

Passive construction in the literature of Bahasa Indonesia has become a topic which is always analyzed and discussed and which is endlessly argued. Although active-passive was firstly used by linguists when they analyzed Greek and also Latin, yet the term has been widely used in Indonesian linguistics such as Alisyahbana (1954), Fokker (1941) and Dardjo Wijoyo (1974).

Chung (1976) argues that Bahasa Indonesia has two types of passive construction. The first is called canonical passive which is characterized by Alwi et. al (1993) as the following:

- a. The subject of the active clause is generated from the direct object in the corresponding active.

- b. The subject of the active clause is expressed in the passive in the form of an agentive adjunct with *oleh* 'by' or sometimes without it. In some case the agent is left unexpressed.
- c. The verb is marked by a passive marker *di-* to replace *meng-* in the active.

(1) a. Kakak saya membeli sebuah baju baru.

(active)

sister I act.+buy a dress new.

'My sister bought a new dress.'

b. Sebuah baju baru dibeli oleh kakak saya.

(passive)

a dress new pass+buy by sister I.

'A new dress was bought by my sister'.

c. Sebuah baju baru dibeli Ø kakak saya.

(passive)

'A new dress was bought by my sister'.

Notice that in (1.a) the verbal morphology is marked by prefix *meng-* which indicates an active transitive verb whereas in (1.b) it is marked by *di-* which indicates a passive marker in terms of canonical passive. Notice also that (1.b) and (1.c) are differentiated by the fact that in the former the agentive phrase begins with *oleh* 'by', whereas in the latter it is absent from such a preposition, but both constructions are acceptable in the language. Thus, preposition *oleh* in the passive is optional (although the presence of such a preposition is, in many cases, compulsory).

The second type of passive in Bahasa Indonesia is called ***object preposing***. The way how to generate this type of passive sentence is given as in Alwi (1993):

- a. Move the direct object of the active sentence
in the position of the subject.

- b. Drop the prefix *meng-* in the verb of the active predicate.
- c. Move the subject of the active sentence before the verb.

(2) a. Saya memakai pulpen ayah.

I act.+use pen father.

'I used father's pen.'

b. Pulpen ayah saya pakai.

pen father I use

'Father's pen, I used'.

'Father's pen was used by me'

Notice that in the second type of passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia there is no particular passive marker used as in the first type. The verb *pakai* 'use' is simply a base form but there is no doubt that the speakers of the language recognize (2.b) as passive.

3.2 Conditions of Indonesian Passives

3.2.1 Transitivity of the Verb

As suggested in 3.1, the passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia is mainly characterized by object preposing with some change on the verbal morphology, it implies that the nature of the verbs used in this construction is transitive, as the subject of the passive is generated from the direct object of the corresponding active

(3) a. Budi sudah membaca buku itu.

Budi already act+read book the

'Budi has read the book'

b. Buku itu sudah dibaca oleh Budi.

Book the already pass+read by Budi.

'The book has been read by Budi'.

Compare the following:

(4) a. Hamid mengaji malam.

Hamid act+recite evening.

Hamid recites in the evening.

b. *Malam dikaji oleh Hamid.

Night pass+recite by Hamid.

'Night is recited by Hamid.

Notice that (3.b) is acceptable, as the verb is transitive and the subject of the passive is generated from the object of the transitive verb *membaca* 'read'. On the other hand (4.b) is unacceptable as the subject is not generated from the object of the corresponding active but an adverb *malam* 'evening', as the verb *mengaji* 'recite' is intransitive. However, such a verb may also be used transitively as in (5).

(5) a. Ilmuwan itu mengaji Al Qur'an.

Scientists the act+recite Koran.

'The scientists recited the Koran.'

b. Al Qur'an dikaji oleh ilmuwan itu.

Koran pass+recite by scientists the.

'The Koran was recited by the scientists.'

Meng- in Bahasa Indonesia is generally identified as a prefix indicating transitivity of the verb such as in (1.a), (2.a), (3.a) and (5.a), but in some case such a prefix may also be used for intransitive verbs such as in (4.a) and this type of verbs is known as semi transitive.

Generally speaking, intransitive verbs in Bahasa Indonesia do not make use of such a prefix, but they are present in the base form such as:

(6) a. Dia mandi uap.

He bathe steam

'He steambathed.

b. Kahlil duduk di samping Halim.

Kahlil sit at side Halim.

'Kahlil sat beside Halim.'

c. Anak laki-laki itu tidur sendiri.

boy the sleep alone.

'The boy sleeps alone.'

d. Gadis itu lari dari rumah.

girl the run from home

'The girl ran away from her home.'

e. Saya mimpi buruk tadi malam.

I dream bad last night

'I got a bad dream last night.'

f. Susan pergi ke Jakarta sendiri.

Susan go to Jakarta alone.

'Susan went to Jakarta alone.'

All the verbs used in (6) namely *mandi*, *duduk*, *tidur*, *lari*, *mimpi* and *pergi* are intransitive, without any affix attached to them.

3.2.2 The Morphology of Transitive Verbs

In Bahasa Indonesia the transitivity of a verb is widely determined by the morphology. Thus transitive verbs are characterized by:

(a) Prefix meng-

Prefix *meng-* with some morphophonemic changes indicates the transitivity of a verb.

meng+pakai	----->	memakai	'to use'
meng+beli	----->	membeli	'to buy'
meng+cangkul	----->	mencangkul	'to hoe'
meng+dengar	----->	mendengar	'to listen'
meng+kayuh	----->	mengayuh	'to row'
meng+goda	----->	menggoda	'to tease'
meng+sapu	----->	menyapu	'to sweep'
meng+ukur	----->	mengukur	'to measure'

(7) a. Pemuda itu menggoda seorang gadis.

youth the act+tease a girl

'The young man teased a girl.'

b. Seorang gadis digoda oleh pemuda itu.

a girl pass+tease by youth the

'A girl was teased by the young man.'

(b) Confix meng-kan

bukti	'proof'	----->	membuktikan	'to prove'
bicara	'say'	----->	membicarakan	'to discuss'
luas	'wide'	----->	meluaskan	'to enlarge'
satu	'one'	----->	menyatukan	'to unite'

arah 'direction'	----->	mengarahkan	'to direct'
nyala 'flame'	----->	menyalakan	'to flame', 'to light'

(8) a. Pemerintah akan menyatukan dua negara

government will act+write two state

bagian yang terpisah.

part which separated

'The Government will unite the two separated states.'

b. Dua negara bagian yang terpisah itu akan

two state which separated the will

disatukan oleh Pemerintah.

pass+unite by government.

'The two separated states will be united by the government.'

(c) Confix meng-i

tangan 'hand'	----->	menangani	'to handle'
air 'water'	----->	mengairi	'to water'
akhir 'end'	----->	mengakhiri	'to end'
banjir 'flood'	----->	membanjiri	'to overflow'

basah 'wet'	----->	membasahi	'to make wet'
masuk 'enter'	----->	memasuki	'to enter'
lewat 'pass'	----->	melewati	'to pass'

- (9) a. Menteri lingkungan hidup akan menangani
 minister environment live will act+handle
 masalah kebakaran hutan.
 problem fire forest.
 'The minister of live environment will handle
 the problem of forest fire.'
- b. Masalah kebakaran hutan itu akan ditangani
 problem fire forest the will pass+handle
 oleh menteri lingkungan hidup.
 by minister environemtn live
 'The problem of forest fire will be handled
 by the minister of live environment.'
- c. Mereka telah mengakhiri hubungan cinta mereka.
 they already act+end relation love they
 'They have ended their love-affair.'
- d. Hubungan cinta mereka telah diakhiri.
 relation love they already pass+end
 'Their love-affair has been ended.'

(d) Double prefix meng+per-

luas	'large'	----->	memperluas	'to enlarge'
dalam	'deep'	----->	memperdalam	'to deepen'
kaya	'rich'	----->	memperkaya	'to enrich'
hangat	'warm'	----->	memperhangat	'to make warm'
lambat	'slow'	----->	memperlambat	'to slow down'
cepat	'fast'	----->	mempercepat	'to speed up'
tajam	'sharp'	----->	mempertajam	'to sharpen'

(10) a. Rektor akan memperluas kampus

Chancellor will act+enlarge campus

universitas ini.

university this

'The Vice Chancellor will enlarge this
university campus.'

b. Kampus universitas ini akan diperluas

campus university this will pass+enlarge
oleh rektor.

Vice Chancellor

'This university campus will be enlarged by
the Vice Chancellor.'

- (11) a. Menulis thesis dapat memperkaya ilmu
 write thesis can act+enrich knowledge
 seseorang.
 someone.
 'Writing a thesis may enrich someone's
 knowledge.'
- b. Ilmu seseorang dapat diperkaya dengan
 knowledge someone can pass+enrich by
 menulis thesis.
 write thesis
 'Someone's knowledge may be enriched by
 writing a thesis.'

(e) **Confix meng+per+kan**

siap 'ready'	----->	mempersiapkan	'to get ready'
timbang 'measure'	----->	mempertimbangkan	'to consider'
debat 'debate'	----->	memperdebatkan	'to debate'
sembah 'worship'	----->	mempersembahkan	'to present'
main 'play'	----->	mempermainkan	'to play with'
ingat 'remember'	----->	memperingatkan	'to remind'
guna 'use'	----->	mempergunakan	'to make use'
salah 'wrong'	----->	mempersalahkan	'to blame'

(12) a. Mahasiswa itu akan mempersembahkan

students the will act+present

sebuah tarian.

a dance.

‘The students will present a dance.’

b. Sebuah tarian akan dipersembahkan oleh

a dance will pass+present by

mahasiswa itu.

students the.

‘A dance will be presented by the students.’

(13.) a. Kepala sekolah telah memperingatkan stafnya

head school already act+remind staff+poss

beberapa kali.

several times.

‘The principal has reminded his staff several times.’

b. Stafnya telah diperingatkan oleh kepala

staff+poss already pass+remind by head

sekolah beberapa kali.

school several times.

‘His staff has been reminded by the principal several times.’

(f) Conflix meng+per-i

baik 'good'	----->	memperbaiki	'to repair'
senjata 'weapon'	----->	mempersenjatai	'to arm'
ingat 'remember'	----->	memperingati	'to celebrate the anniversary of'
baharu 'new'	----->	memperbaharui	'to renew'
percaya 'believe'	----->	mempercayai	'to believe in'

(14) a. Rasyid dapat memperbaiki mobil itu.

Rasyid can act+repair car the

'Rasyid can repair the car.'

b. Mobil itu dapat diperbaiki oleh Rasyid.

car the can pass+repair by Rasyid

'The car can be repaired by Rasyid.'

(15) a. Dia harus memperbaharui pasportnya

he must act+renew passport+poss

untuk mendapatkan visa.

to get visa.

'He must renew his passport to get the visa.'

b. Passportnya harus diperbaharui untuk
 passport+poss must pass+renew to
 mendapatkan visa.

get visa.

'His passport must be renewed to get the visa.'

It is necessary to note here that the passive form of the transitive verbs given above is simply by replacing prefix *meng-* by *di-* for the first type of the Indonesian passive or by deleting the prefix *meng-* for the second type, and replacing *meng-* with *ter-* or *ke-an* for the other types.

(g) With Zero Affix

Some transitive verbs do exist without any affix attached and this kind of verbs may be called (by the writer) *shabby verbs*, as the prefix *meng-* may, in some case, still be retained.

memakan	----->	makan	'eat'
meminum	----->	minum	'drink'
memulai	----->	mulai	'begin'
menaiki	----->	naik	'ascend'
memahami	----->	paham	'understand'
menuai	----->	nuai	'crop'
menumpang	----->	numpang	'hitchhike'

(16) a. Kami memulai pelajaran itu dengan doa.

we act+start lesson the by prayer

'We started the lesson by a prayer.'

b. Kami mulai pelajaran itu dengan doa.

we act+start lesson the by prayer

'We started the lesson by a prayer.'

c. Pelajaran itu kami mulai dengan doa.

lesson the we start with prayer

'The lesson was started by us with a prayer.'

(17) a. Anak-anak itu memakan mie instant.

children the act+eat noodle instant

'The children ate instant noodle.'

b. Anak-anak itu makan mie instant.

children the act+eat noodle instant

'The children ate instant noodle.'

c. Mie instant dimakan oleh anak-anak itu.

noodle instant pass+eat by children the

'The instant noodle was eaten by the children.'

(18) a. Dia meminum kopi ayah.

he act+drink coffee father

'He drank father's coffee.'

b. Dia minum kopi ayah.

he act+drink coffee father

'He drank father's coffee.'

c. Kopi ayah diminum olehnya.

coffee father pass+drink by+he

'Father's coffee was drunk by him.'

Notice that all the verbs which begin with prefix *meng-* may well be used in the passive. In the case of shabby verbs as used in (16.b), (17.b) and (18.b) they have the same treatment

so that the passives (16.c), (17.c) and (18.c) are generated either from the corresponding passive with the verbs beginning with *meng-* (16.a), (17.a) and (18. a) or from that with shabby verbs.

However, in Bahasa Indonesia in the majority of instances only active verbs with prefix *meng-* and with or without other affixes may be transformed into passive. Verbs without prefix *meng-* fail participate in the passive. Observe the following sentences which use various transitive verbs given above.

From (a)

(19) a. Pemuda itu menggoda seorang gadis.

boy the act+tease a girl.

'The boy teased the girl.'

b. Seorang gadis digoda oleh pemuda itu.

a girl pass+tease by boy the.

'A young girl was teased by the boy.'

- (20) a. Pembantu saya menyapu lantai kamar itu.
 servant I act+sweep floor room the.
 'My servant swept the floor of the room.'
- b. Lantai kamar itu disapu oleh pembantu saya.
 floor room the pass+sweep the by servant I
 'The floor of the room was swept by my servant.'

From (b)

- (21) a. Pengurus Yayasan akan membicarakan
 committee institution will act+discuss
 masalah itu dalam rapat.
 matter the in meeting
 'The institution committee will discuss the matter in the meeting.'
- b. Masalah itu akan dibicarakan dalam rapat.
 matter the will pass+discuss in meeting
 'The matter will be discussed in the meeting.'

3.2.3 Non-Statative Verb

As noted earlier, one of the conditions of passive in Bahasa Indonesia is that the verbs should be transitive, but not all transitive verbs in the language can be used in passive. Transitive verbs which are semantically characterized as statative fail to participate in the construction as: .

(22) a. Ani menyerupai ibunya.

Ani act+resemble mother+her

‘Ani resembles her mother.’

b. *Ibunya diserupai oleh Ani.

Mother+her pass+resemble by Ani

‘Her mother is resembled by Ani.’

(23) a. Abang saya menjadi seorang dokter.

brother I act+become a doctor

‘My brother becomes a doctor.’

b. *Seorang dokter dijadi oleh abang saya.

a doctor pass+become by brother I

‘A doctor is become by my brother.’

- (24) a. Komputer merupakan suatu ilmu baru.
 computer act+constitute a science new
 'Computer constitutes a new science.'
- b. *Suatu ilmu baru dirupakan oleh komputer.
 a science new pass+constitute by computer
 'A new science is constituted by the computer.'

The ungrammaticality of (22.b - 27.b) is due to the fact that the verbs used in the constructions are stative transitive verbs. The number of this type of verbs is quite small. They are limited to those verbs as: *menyerupai* 'resemble', *menjadi* 'become', *merupakan* 'constitute', *menyedihkan* 'make sad'.

- (25) a. Kejadian itu menyedihkan hati saya.
 event the act+make sad heart I
 'The event made my heart sad.'
- b. *Hati saya disedihkan oleh kejadian itu.
 heart I pass+make sad by event the
 'My heart was made sad by the event.'

- (26) a. Disertasi ini mengenai kalimat pasif.
 dissertation this act+concern sentence passive.
 'This dissertation concerns the passive sentence.'
- b. *Kalimat pasif dikenai oleh disertasi ini.
 sentence passive pass+concern by dissertation this
 'The passive sentence is concerned by this dissertation.'
- (27) a. Dia menemui jalan buntu.
 he act+meet dead-lock
 'He comes to a dead-lock.'
- b. *Jalan buntu ditemuinya.
 dead-lock pass+meet with+him
 'A dead-lock was met by him.'

Most transitive verbs in the language are non-stative in nature, thus they may participate in the passive construction.

3.3 Characteristics of Indonesian Passive

What will be discussed here is related to various syntactic constructions which are

widely accepted as being passive. Although in the earlier description it is given that in Bahasa Indonesia there are two main types of passive, yet there are a couple more constructions which can also be generally considered passive. Passive constructions in Bahasa Indonesia, then, can be characterized as follows:

3.3.1 With Passive marker di-

The unmarked type of passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia is the passive sentence whose verb is marked by a passive prefix *di-* as in (1.b,c), (3.b) and (28-32.b):

(28) a. Ahmad menendang bola itu.

Ahmad act+kick ball the.

'Ahmad kicked the ball'

b. Bola itu ditendang oleh Ahmad.

ball the pass+kick by Ahmad

'The ball was kicked by Ahmad'.

- (29) a. Menteri itu sedang memimpin sebuah rapat.
 minister the progressive act+preside a meeting
 'The minister is presiding over a meeting.'
- b. Sebuah rapat sedang dipimpin oleh menteri itu.
 a meeting progressive pass+preside by minister the
 'A meeting is being presided over by the minister.'
- (30) a. Ibu akan menggulai daging ayam.
 mother will act+cook (with coconut milk) meat
 chicken
 'Mother will cook (with coconut milk) the chicken.'
- b. Daging ayam akan digulai oleh ibu.
 meat chicken will pass+cook by mother
 'The chicken will be cooked by mother.'
- (31) a. Kakak saya telah menghidupkan AC itu.
 elder sister I already act+turn on air-conditioner the
 'My elder sister has turned on the air-conditioner.'
- b. AC itu telah dihidupkan oleh kakak saya.
 Air-conditioner the already pass+turn on by sister I
 'The air-conditioner has been turned on by my sister.'

(32) a. Mahasiswa itu belum mengembalikan buku itu.

student the not yet act+return book the

'The student has not returned the book yet.'

b. Buku itu belum dikembalikan oleh mahasiswa itu.

book the not yet pass+return by student the

'The book has not been returned by the student.'

Prefix *di-* is absolutely a passive marker regardless of the position of the verb used. A verb with such a marker may occur in the initial position as in (33).

(33) a. Diambilnya buku saya.

pass+take book I.

It was taken by him, my book.

'My book was taken by him'.

b. Dikembalikannya buku yang cacat itu.

pass+return+him book which defect the

It was returned by him the defect book.

'The defect book was returned by him.'

c. Akan dipasang AC di kantor ini.

will pass+install air conditioner in office this

‘An air conditioner will be installed in this office.’

d. Telah diberlakukan sebuah peraturan baru

already pass+be in effect a regulation new

di universitas kita.

in university our

‘A new regulation has been in effect in our university.’

e. Akhirnya ditangkap polisi kedua pemuda itu.

finally pass+arrest police both young man the

‘Finally, both the young man were arrested by the police.’

f. Ditelannya telur mentah itu.

pass+swallow egg raw the

‘The raw egg was swallowed by him.’

g. Diterima mereka juga uang kertas yang

pass+receive they also notes which

kumal itu.

ugly the

‘The ugly notes were eventually received by them.’

Like English, Bahasa Indonesia also has truncated passive construction; that is a passive sentence without the agentive phrase. In such a construction the passive verb is located in the final position as in (34).

(34) a. Buku saya dicuri.

book I pass+steal.

'My book was stolen.'

b. Ikannya sudah digoreng.

fish+Det already pass+fry

'The fish has been fried.'

c. Lantai yang baru disapu dikotoi lagi.

floor which new pass+sweep pass+loiter again

'The floor that has been swept is loitered again.'

d. Persoalan itu akan dilaporkan kepada

case the will pass+report to

Kepala Sekolah.

principal

'The case will be reported to the Principal.'

e. Topik ini tidak akan diujikan.

Topic this not will pass+examine

'This topic will not be examined.'

f. Pintu kantor itu sudah dikunci.

door office the already pass+lock

'The door of the office has been locked.'

g. Ijazah saya harus dilegalisir dulu.

certificate I must pass+attest first

'My certificate must be attested first.'

Bahasa Indonesia has impersonal passive;
that is a passive sentence without an overt
subject such as in (35).

(35) a. Diumumkan kepada para mahasiswa bahwa besok libur.

pass+announce to all students that tomorrow off

'It was announced to all students that
tomorrow will be off'.

b. Diumumkan bahwa kantor tutup hari ini.

pass+notify that office close day this

'It is notified that the office is closed today.'

- c. Dengan sangat menyesal dimaklumkan
 with very regret pass+announce
 bahwa listrik akan mati hari ini.
 that electricity will die day this.
 'It is regretfully announced that the electric
 current will be suspended today.'
- d. Diinformasikan bahwa mulai hari ini tidak
 pass+inform that from day this not
 ada diskon.
 there discount
 'It is informed that from today there is
 no more discount.'
- e. Disampaikan kepada masyarakat bahwa
 pass+pass to society that
 besok adalah hari berkabung nasional.
 tomorrow is day condolence national
 'It is informed to the society that tomorrow
 is a national condolence day.'
- f. Dengan ini diumumkan bahwa hari ini ada
 hereby pass+announce that day this there
 seminar.
 seminar

'It is hereby announced that there is a seminar today.'

g. Diharapkan semua mahasiswa menghadirinya.

pass+hope all students attend+it

'It is expected that all students should attend it.'

It is necessary to note here that the passive verbs in (33) and (35) occur in the initial position but in (33) the subject of the passive *buku saya* is located in the final position, whereas in (35) there is no implied subject of the passive verb.

Passive constructions with prefix *di-* may also be used for instruction, notice or announcement. Since the subject in this type of sentence is usually indefinite or obvious, it is not indicated in the matrix.

(36) a. Dilarang merokok.

pass+restrict smoke.

'It is restricted to smoke.'

'No smoking'.

b. Jangan disentuh.

do not pass+touch.

(this) is not to be touched.

'Don't touch'.

c. Dilarang meludah di lantai.

pass+restrict spit on floor

'It is restricted to spit on the floor.'

'No spitting on the floor.'

d. Dilarang membuang sampah di sini.

pass+restrict throw rubbish here

'It is restricted to throw rubbish here.'

'No throwing rubbish here.'

e. Dilarang memotret di masjid ini.

pass+restrict photograph at mosque this

'It is restricted to take photograph at
this mosque.'

f. Diharapkan diam.

pas+expect silent

'It is expected to be silent.'

g. Dimohon jangan ribut.

pass+request don't noisy

'It is requested not to be noisy.'

h. Dipersilahkan masuk.

pass+please come in

'Please come in.'

i. Disiapkan barisannya.

pass+get ready march+Det.

'Please prepare the march to get ready.'

j. Disapu lantainya.

pass+sweep floor+Det.

'Sweep the floor.'

In (36.a) the possible subject is indefinite such as *anyone*, but if the subject is definite it may be indicated as (37).

- (37) a. Mahasiswa dilarang duduk di ruangan ini.
 students pass+restrict sit in room this.
 'Students are restricted to sit in this room.'
- b. Para hadirin dimohon berdiri.
 all audience pass+request stand
 'All the audiences are requested to stand up.'
- c. Hadirin dipersilahkan duduk kembali.
 audiences pass+please sit again
 'The audiences are kindly requested to sit again.'
- d. Para pengunjung dilarang menyentuh
 all visitor pass+restrict touch
 benda-benda pameran.
 exhibit
 'All the visitors are restricted to touch the exhibits.'
- e. Para siswa diharap untuk tidak ribut.
 all student pass+expect to not noisy
 'All students are expected not to be noisy.'

For (36.b), the subject is obviously the thing on which the notice is given, such as an exhibit.

In Bahasa Indonesia, it is not proper to mention the subject of such a sentence as (38).

(38)? Patung ini jangan disentuh.

statue this do not pass+touch.

This statue is not to be touched.

'Let this statue not to be touched'.

'Don't touch this statue'.

Since there are still quite many native speakers of Bahasa Indonesia confuse the difference between *di-* as a passive marker and *di* 'at, in' as a preposition, the writer considers it necessary to clarify the point. The former is simply a passive marker which is always attached to a verb, whereas the latter is a preposition which must be followed by a noun or pronoun.

Observe the difference:

(39) a. Joko dihukum (*di-* as a passive marker)

Joko pass+punish

'Joko was punished'

b. Joko di rumah. (*di* as a preposition)

Joko at home.

'Joko was at home'.

c. Ayah saya diundang ke Jakarta.

father I pass+invite to Jakarta

'My father was invited to Jakarta.'

d. Ayah saya di Jakarta.

father I in Jakarta

'My father was in Jakarta.'

e. Pengantin itu difoto.

bride and bridegroom the pass+photograph

'The bride and bridegroom were photographed.'

f. Pengantin itu di foto.

bride and bridegroom the in photograph

'The bride and bridegroom were in the photograph.'

g. Bunga itu diairi.

flower the pass+water

'The flower was watered.'

h. Bunga itu di air.

flower the in water.

'The flower was in the water.'

However, some linguists like Fokker (1950) and Verhaar (1988) regard (33) as ergative instead of passive.

3.3.2 With Object Preposing (Pro + verb)

All the sentences in (40) are recognized as passive in Bahasa Indonesia as Chung (1976) and Alwi (1993).

(40) a. Mobil itu sudah dia cuci.

car the already he wash

'The car has already been washed by him'.

b. Mobil itu akan saya pakai.

car the will I use

'The car will be used by me'.

c. Surat itu kamu poskan kemarin.

letter the you mail yesterday.

'The letter was mailed by you yesterday'.

d. Akhirnya kain itu kami buang.

finally cloth the we throw away.

'Finally the cloth was thrown away by us'.

e. Kain yang kotor itu mereka pakai.

cloth which dirty the they pass+use

'The dirty cloth was used by them.'

f. Sudahkah kamu kerjakan pekerjaan rumahmu?

already you pass+do work home+you

'Has your homework been done by you?'

g. Mobilnya sudah ayah jual.

car+Det. already father(1st) pass+sell

'The car has been sold by father (me).'

h. Dagingnya sudah ibu beli.

meat+Det. already mother pass+buy

'The meat has been bought by mother(me)'

i. Apakah surat itu sudah paman kirim?

whether letter the already uncle(2nd) send.

'Has the letter been sent by uncle(you)?'

This type of passive does not allow the deletion of the agent as:

- (41) a. *Mobil itu sudah ϕ cuci.
 b. *Mobil itu akan ϕ pakai.
 c. *Surat itu ϕ poskan kemarin.
 d. *Akhirnya kain itu ϕ buang.
 e. *Kain yang kotor itu ϕ pakai
 f. *Sudah ϕ kerjakan pekerjaan rumahmu?
 g. *Mobilnya sudah ϕ jual.
 h. *Dagingnya sudah ϕ beli.
 i. *Apakah surat itu sudah ϕ kirim?

The agents used in this type of passive are limited to simple NPs i.e. personal pronouns of first, second or third person and pronouns of address like *ayah* 'father', *abang* 'brother', *anda* 'thou', *tuan* 'sir' etc which indicate the first or the second person but not the third person.

- (42) Rumah kita akan ayah (1st person) jual.

house we will father sell

'Our house will be sold by father'. (1st)

An NP fails to function as the agent of this passive.

(43) a. *Rumah itu akan pedagang kaya itu jual.

house the will merchant rich the sell.

'The house will be sold by the rich merchant.'

b. *Persoalan itu sedang panitia pelaksana

matter the progressive committee organizing
itu diskusikan.

the pass+discuss

'The matter is still being discussed by the
organizing committee.'

c. *Harimau itu pemburu itu tembak.

tiger the hunter the pass+shoot

'The tiger was shot by the hunter.'

d. *Anak perempuan itu akan ayahnya kawinkan.

girl the will father+poss pass+marry

'The girl will be married by her father.'

e. *Buku mereka anak nakal itu koyak.

book they child naughty the pass+tear

'Their books were torn by the naughty child.'

- f. *Parsel itu akan segera pamanya kirim.
 parcel the will soon uncle+poss pass+send
 'The parcel will soon be sent by his uncle.'
- g. *Apakah bukumu Kumar(3rd) ambil?
 whether book Kumar pass+take
 'Was your book taken by Kumar?'

3.3.3 With Prefix ter-

Prefix *ter-* is also recognized as a passive marker, but semantically it carries the meaning of unintentional action. A passive verb may be with *di-* or *ter-* depending on whether the action is done intentionally or not.

- (44) a. Jari kakinya dipijak oleh temannya.
 toes+his pass+tread by friend+his
 'His toes were trodden on by his friend (intentionally).'
- b. Jari kakinya terpijak oleh temannya.
 toes+his pass+tread by friend+his
 'His toes were trodden on by his friend (unintentionally).'

- c. Tiga orang awak kapal terlempar ke laut.
 three person crew ship pass+throw to sea
 'Three crew of the ship were thrown to the sea.'
- d. Tangan kirinya tersiram air panas.
 hand left+poss pass+pour water hot
 'His left hand was poured with hot water.'
- e. Ketika ia melewati titi kayu itu, ia
 when he act+pass bridge wood the, he
terjatuh ke parit.
 pass+fall to stream.
 'When he passed the wood bridge, he was
 befallen to the stream.'
- f. Sampan itu terdampar di sebuah pulau karang.
 vessel the pass+strand on a island cliff
 'The vessel was stranded on a cliff island.'
- g. Kami tertidur sehingga kami ketinggalan
 we pass+oversleep that we pass+left
 kereta api.
 train
 'We were overslept so that we could not
 catch the train.'

However, prefix *ter-* sometimes does not carry such a meaning as in (45).

(45) a. Medan terletak di Sumatra.

Medan pass+locate in Sumatra.

'Medan is located in Sumatra.'

b. Ectasy termasuk obat terlarang.

Ectasy pass+include drug pass+restrict.

'Ectasy is included as restricted drug'.

c. Suara itu terdengar dari sini.

sound the pass+hear from here

'The sound was heard from here.'

d. Barang-barangnya terjual habis.

goods merchandise+poss pass+sell finished

'His merchandise was all sold out.'

e. Mobil semahal itu tidak akan terbeli saya.

car so expensive the not will pass+buy I

'Such an expensive car cannot be bought by me.'

'I cannot afford to buy such an expensive car.'

f. Pesawat itu tidak terlihat walau saya memakai

plane the not pass+see though I act+use

kaca mata.

glasses

‘The plane was not seen though I used my glasses.’

g. Tersiar kabar bahwa dia itu perempuan jahat.

pass+spread rumour that she the woman naughty

‘A rumour was spread that she was a bad woman.’

Prefix *ter-* may also indicate an adjective prefix as in the following:

(46) a. Ketika saya membuka pintu, gadis itu terkejut.

when I act+open door, girl the startled

‘When I opened the door, the girl was startled.’

b. Karena bangun lambat, Hasan terburu-buru.

because act+get up late, Hasan in a hurry

‘Getting up late, Hasan was in a hurry.’

c. Jangan membuat guru itu tersinggung.

don’t act+make teacher the offended.

‘Don’t make the teacher offended.’

- d. Karena terik matahari, bunga itu terkulai.
 because heat sun, flower the droop
 'Because of the heat of the sunshine,
 the flower was drooping.'
- e. Dengan penerbitan buku itu dia menjadi
 with publication book the he act+become
terkenal.
 wellknown
 'By the publication of the book, he becomes
 wellknown.'
- f. Namanya termasyhur ke seluruh dunia.
 name+poss famous to all world
 'His name is famous all over the world.'

Prefix *ter-* may also be used in the active verbs as:

- (47) a. Gadis itu selalu tersenyum kepada saya.
 girl the always act+smile to I
 'The girl always smiles at me.'
- b. Pemuda-pemuda itu tertawa terbahak-bahak.
 youth the act+laugh seriously
 'The young man laughed seriously.'

c. Tubuh manusia terdiri atas zat cair.

body human act+consist of substance liquid

'Human body consists of liquids'

d. Matanya terpaku pada benda aneh itu.

eyes+poss act+stare to thing strange the

'His eyes stared at the strange thing.'

e. Makanan itu terasa terlalu asin.

food the act+taste too salty

'The food tastes too salty.'

f. Pada tengah malam saya selalu terbangun.

at middle night I always act+wake up

'At midnight I always wake up.'

g. Setelah sembahyang, saya tertudur lagi.

After prayer, I act+sleep again.

'After prayer, I sleep again.'

3.3.4 With Confix ke-an

Confix *ke-an* which is used in the verbal morphology also indicates passive construction. Semantically it also carries adversative

meaning as in (48). Observe the following more sentences in which *ke-an* passive carries an adversative meaning.

(48) a. Masalah dia diketahui oleh orang tuanya.

matter he pass+know by parents+his

'His matter was known by his parents'.

b. Masalah dia ketahuan oleh orang tuanya.

matter he pass+know by parents+his.

'His matter was known by his parents (unfavourably).'

c. Anak perempuan itu kemasukkan setan.

girl the pass+enter satan

'The girl was possessed by a satan.'

d. Petani itu kejatuhan kelapa.

farmer the pass+fall coconut

'The farmer was hit on the head by a coconut.'

e. Rahasia itu kedapatan ayahnya.

secret the pass+find father+poss

'The secret was found by his father.'

f. Hidungnya kemasukkan air.

nose+poss pass+enter water.

‘His nose was entered by some water.’

‘Some water entered his nose.’

g. Mereka ketinggalan kereta api.

they pass+leave train

‘They were left by the train.’

(48.a) is a passive which does not contain any meaning of adversative about the matter. It may be something which is really expected to be known by the parents or something which is not expected to be known. On the other hand, (48. b) implies that the matter is something which is not supposed to be known by the parents but it is known unfavourably.

In many instances, *ke-an* passive does not always carry an adversative meaning, but instead it may sometimes carry the meaning of unintentionality as in the following:

(49) a. Suara itu kedengaran dari sini.

sound the pass+hear from here

'The sound was overheard from here.'

b. Matanya kemasukan air sejuk.

eye+poss pass+enter water cold.

'His eyes were entered by cold water.'

'Some cold water entered his eyes.'

c. Keluarga itu sedang kejatuhan rezeki.

family the progressive pass+fall luck.

'The family was being befallen a good fortune.'

d. Uang itu kedapatan saya.

money the pass+find I

'The money was found by me.'

Note also that *ke-an* when used in the derived noun from an adjective does not convey such a meaning, but rather it is simply a noun marker as:

(50). sopan 'polite' -----> kesopanan 'politeness'

sulit 'difficult' -----> kesulitan 'difficulty'

indah 'beautiful' -----> keindahan 'beauty'
 aman 'peaceful' -----> keamanan 'peace'

On the other hand, *ke-an* may even indicate an adjective marker as in the following:

(51) a. Dia ketakutan.

he frightened

'He is frightened.'

b. Pemuda itu kebigungan.

youth the confused

'The young man was confused.'

c. Bibi saya pernah keguguran.

aunt I ever miscarried

'My aunty was ever miscarried.'

d. Anjing itu terlihat sangat kehausan.

dog the pass+see very thirsty

'The dog seems to be very thirsty.'

e. Di Korea Utara banyak orang mati kelaparan.

in Kore North many people die hungry

'In the North Korea, many people died of hunger.'

f. Daerah itu kekurangan makanan.

area the short of food

The area was short of food.

3.4 Constraints on Indonesian Passive

3.4.1 Subject Constraint

In Bahasa Indonesia, there are some restrictions on the object of the active verb to be used as the subject of the corresponding passive, though the verb is also absolutely transitive in nature. Objects which are restricted to function as the subject of a passive are:

3.4.1.1 Clause

A clause fails to function as the subject of a passive in this language such as (53.b).

(52) a. Dia mengatakan hal itu kepada saya.

he act+say matter the to I

'He said/told the matter to me'.

b. Hal itu dikatakannya kepada saya.

matter the pass+say+him to I

'The matter was told to me by him'.

(53) a. Dia mengatakan bahwa dia akan

he act+say that he will

berangkat ke Bali

leave for Bali.

'He said that he would leave for Bali.'

b. *Bahwa dia akan berangkat ke Bali

that he will leave for Bali

dikatakan olehnya.

pass+say by he

'That he will leave for Bali was said by him'.

Observe the following more examples:

(53) c. *Bahwa dia telah kawin diakuinya.

that he already married pass+admit+he

'That he was married was admitted by him.'

d. *Bahwa anak itu pernah melihat hantu

that child the ever see ghost

diceritakannya kepada orang tuanya.

pass+tell+him to parents+poss

'That the child has ever seen a ghost was
told to his parents.'

e. *Dimana rapat akan diadakan diumumkan

where meeting will pass+hold pass+announce

di papan pengumuman.

on board notice

'Where the meeting would be held was
announced on the notice board.'

f. *Mengapa pesawat itu jatuh sedang diselidiki.

why plane the act+fall progressive pass+investigate

'Why the plane crashed is still under investigation.'

Such passive sentences can be made
grammatical if the subjects are replaced by the
corresponding noun phrases as follows:

(54) a. Keberangkatannya ke Bali dikatakan olenya.

departure+poss to Bali pass+say by+him

'His departure to Bali was told by Him.'

b. Status perkawinannya diakuinya.

status marriage+poss pass+admit+him

'The status of his marriage was admitted by him.'

c. Pengalamannya melihat hantu diceritakannya

experience+poss act+see ghost pass+tell

kepada ayahnya.

to father+poss

'His experience to see a ghost was told to his father.'

d. Tempat pelaksanaan rapat itu diumumkan

place execution meeting the pass+announce

di papan pengumuman.

on board notice

'The site of the meeting was announced on the notice board.'

e. Penyebab jatuhnya pesawat itu sedang

cause falling plane the progressive

diselidiki.

pass+investigate.'

'The cause of the plane crash is still
being investigated.

Notice that in (52.a) the object *hal itu* 'the matter' may be used as the subject of the passive in (52.b), whereas the object of the same verb i.e. *mengatakan* 'said' in (53.a) cannot be used in the passive as in (53.b). It is because of the fact that the subject used in the passive construction is a clause.

3.4.1.2 Verbal Noun

Verbal noun here means a noun phrase which has the characteristics of a verb but it is used as a noun. In Bahasa Indonesia there is no such term as infinitive or gerund as in English because it does not belong to a language having inflections. The verbal

morphology in this language is generally related to the meaning of the verb. Thus in this case, the writer tends to use the term *verbal noun* to refer to a noun phrase which has the features of a verb as in the following:

(55) a. Dia mengakui kesalahannya.

he act.admit fault+his

'He admitted his fault'.

b. Mengakui kesalahan adalah sifat yang baik.

act+admit fault is character which good.

'To admit one's own fault is a good character'.

Mengakui kesalahannya 'to admit his fault' in (55.a) is purely a verb phrase, that is the predicate of the subject *dia*, but the similar phrase used in (55.b) is a noun phrase which functions as the subject of the sentence.

Compare the following:

(56) a. Dia menolak tawaran itu.

he act.+refuse offer the

'He refused the offer'.

b. Tawaran itu ditolaknya.

offer the pass+refuse+he

'The offer was refused by him.'

c. Dia menolak mengakui kesalahannya.

he act+refuse act+admit fault+he

'He refused to admit his fault'.

d. *Mengakui kesalahannya ditolak olehnya.

act.admit fault+his pass+refuse by he

'To admit his fault was refused by him'.

The verb *menolak* 'to refuse' can be used in passive such as in (56.b) to become *ditolak* 'refused', but the case is different in (56.d). The subject of the passive in this sentence is a verbal noun, so that (56.d) is unacceptable.

Observe the following more examples:

(57) a. Ia mulai melaksanakan tugas rutin itu.

he act+start do job rutin the

'He starts doing the routine job.'

b. *Melaksanakan tugas rutin itu dimulai olehnya.

do job routine the pass+start by him

'Doing the routine job was started by him.'

c. Pegawai kantor itu mengakui telah melakukan

officer the act+admit already do

suatu kesalahan besar.

a mistake big.

‘The officer admitted to have committed a
big mistake.’

d. *Telah melakukan suatu kesalahan besar

already do a mistake big

diakui oleh pegawai kantor itu.

pass+admit by officer the

‘To have committed a big mistake was
admitted by the officer.’

e. Dia merasa dihina oleh teman-temannya.

he act+feel pass+insult by friends+poss

‘He felt being insulted by his friends.’

f. *Dihina oleh teman-temannya dirasa olehnya.

pass+insult by friends+poss pass+feel by him

‘Being insulted by his friends was felt by him.’

3.4.1.3 Reciprocal Pronoun

Reciprocal pronoun seems to fail to function as the subject of a passive in the language as in (58. b, d, f and h).

(58) a. Kedua bersaudara itu membenci satu sama lain.

two brothers the act.+hate one with other

'The two brothers hate each other'.

b. *Satu sama lain dibenci oleh kedua bersaudara itu.

one with other pass.+hate by two brother the

'Each other is hated by the two brothers'.

c. Semua anggota club itu memaafkan satu

all member club the act+forgive one

sama lain.

another

'All the members of the club forgave one another.'

d. *Satu sama lain dimaafkan oleh anggota

one another pass+forgive by member

club itu.

club the

'One another was forgiven by the members of the club.'

e. Anggota keluarga itu mengasihi satu sama lain.

member family the act+love one another

‘The members of the family love one another.’

f. *Satu sama lain dikasihi oleh anggota

one another pass+love by member

keluarga itu.

family the

‘One another was loved by the members of
the family.’

g. Kedua pasangan itu merindukan satu

both couple the act+long for each

sama lain.

other

‘Both the lovers longed for each other.’

h. *Satu sama lain dirindukan oleh kedua

each other pass+long for by both

pasangan itu.

couple the

‘Each other was longed for by both the lovers.’

3.4.1.4 Complement

An NP which functions as a complement in an active sentence cannot be used as the subject of the corresponding passive. The following sentences give evidence that subject complements fail to function as passive subjects.

(59) a. Paman saya menjadi seorang dokter.

uncle I act+become a doctor

‘My uncle became a doctor.’

b. *Seorang dokter dijadi oleh paman saya.

a doctor pass+become by uncle I

‘A doctor was become by my uncle.’

c. Guru itu merupakan seorang pendidik.

teacher the act+constitute a educator

‘The teacher is an educator.’

d. *Seorang pendidik dirupakan oleh guru itu.

a educator pass+constitute by teacher the

‘An educator is constituted by the teacher.’

- e. Gadis itu menjadi seorang siswa yang baik.
 girl the act+become a student which good
 'The girl becomes a good student.'
- f. *Seorang siswa yang baik dijadi oleh gadis itu.
 a student which good pass+become by girl the
 'A good student is become by the girl.'
- g. Pak Umar merupakan ayah angkat saya.
 sir Umar act+constitute father adopt I
 'Mr. Umar is my adopted father.'
- h. *Ayah angkat saya dirupakan oleh Pak Umar.
 father adopt I pass+constitute by Sir Umar
 'My adopted father is constituted by Mr. Umar.'

Object complements also fail to function as the subjects of passive sentences; as in the following:

- (60) a. Gadis itu menganggap dia saudaranya sendiri.
 girl the act+consider he brother+poss
sendiri.
 self.
 'The girl considered him her own brother.'

- b. *Saudaranya sendiri dianggap dia oleh
brother+poss self pass+consider he by
gadis itu.
girl the
'Her own brother was considered him by
the girl.'
- c. Ayah membuat Udin (sebagai) seorang supir.
father act+make udin (as) a driver
'Father made Udin (as) a driver.'
- d. *Seorang supir dibuat Udin oleh Ayah.
a driver pass+make Udin by father
'A driver was made Udin by father.'
- e. Ibu saya memilih Ibu Susi teman akrabnya.
mother I act+choose Madam Susi friend close+poss.
'My mother chose Madam Susi her close friend.'
- f. *Teman akrabnya dipilih Ibu Susi oleh Ibu saya.
friend close+poss pass+choose Madam Susi by mother I
'Her close friend was chosen Madam Susi by my mother.'
- g. Parlemen mengangkat Pak Rao Perdana Menteri.
parliament act+appoint Sir Rao Prime Minister
'The parliament appointed Mr. Rao Prime Minister.'

h. *Perdana Menteri diangkat Pak Rao oleh Parlemen.

Prime Minister pass+appoint Sir Rao by Parliament

'Prime Minister was appointed Mr.Rao by Parliament.'

3.4.2 Agent Constraint

Unlike English, Bahasa Indonesia has various types of passive agent. The first type which is considered the most unmarked is an NP which is optionally preceded by a preposition *oleh* 'by' as in (1.b) and (1.c) repeated as (61.a) and (61.b).

(61) a. Sebuah baju baru dibeli oleh kakak saya.

a dress new pass.+buy by sister I

'A new dress was bought by my sister.'

b. Sebuah baju baru dibeli Ø kakak saya.

'A new dress was bought by my sister'.

However if there is an adverb intervening between the passive verb and the agent, the

presence of preposition *oleh* 'by' before the agent becomes compulsory as:

(62) a. Pakaian itu akan dibeli segera oleh kakak saya.

dress the will pass+buy soon by sister I

'The dress will soon be bought by my sister'.

b. *Pakaian itu akan dibeli segera ϕ kakak saya.

dress the will pass+buy soon ϕ sister I

'The dress will soon be bought ϕ my sister'.

Notice that (62.b) is ungrammatical without the presence of preposition *oleh* 'by' such as in (62.a).

Observe the following sentences:

(63) a. Bendera itu dinaikkan perlahan-lahan oleh

flag the pass+hoist slowly by

3 orang siswa.

three students.

'The flag was hoisted slowly by three students.'

b. *Bendera itu dinaikkan perlahan-lahan ϕ

flag the pass+hoist slowly

tiga orang siswa.

three students

'The flag was hoisted slowly ϕ three students.'

c. Bel itu ditekan kuat-kuat oleh seorang anak.

bell the pass+press hard by a boy

'The bell was pressed hard by a boy.'

d. *Bel itu ditekan kuat-kuat ϕ seorang anak laki-laki.

bell the pass+press hard a boy

'The bell was pressed hard ϕ a boy.'

e. Kain bekas itu telah dibuang jauh-jauh

cloth worn-out the already pass+throw far

oleh pemiliknya.

by owner+Det

'The worn-out cloth has been thrown far

by the owner.'

f. *Kain bekas itu telah dibuang jauh ϕ pemiliknya.

cloth worn-out the already pass+throw far the owner

'The worn-out has been thrown far ϕ the owner.'

The second type of passive agent refers to agents which are used in the second type of Indonesian passive which is known as object preposing passive. Based on the writer's competence of the language, all personal pronouns and pronouns of address which indicate the first and second person may be used as the agent of this type of passive. Observe the agents in the following paradigms:

(64) a. Mobil yang akan saya/ku beli adalah BMW.

car which will I buy is BMW

'The car that I will buy is BMW.'

b. Mobil yang akan kami beli adalah BMW.

car which will we buy is BMW

'The car that we will buy is BMW.'

c. Mobil yang akan kita beli adalah BMW.

car which will we buy is BMW

'The car that we will buy is BMW.'

d. Mobil yang akan kamu beli adalah BMW.

car which will you buy is BMW

'The car that you will buy is BMW.'

e. Mobil yang akan kau beli adalah BMW.

car which will you buy is BMW

‘The car that you will buy is BMW.’

f. Mobil yang akan dia beli adalah BMW.

car which will he/she buy is BMW

‘The car that he/she will buy is BMW.’

g. Mobil yang akan mereka beli adalah BMW.

car which will they buy is BMW

‘The car that they will buy is BMW.’

h. Mobil yang akan ayah (1st) beli adalah BMW.

car which will father (1st) buy is BMW

‘The car that father will buy is BMW.’

i. Mobil yang akan ayah (2nd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will father (2nd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that father will buy is BMW.’

j. *Mobil yang akan *ayah (3rd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will father (3rd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that father will buy is BMW.’

k. Mobil yang akan beliau ‘he’ beli adalah BMW.

car which will he (honoured) buy is BMW.

‘The car that he will buy is BMW.’

l. Mobil yang akan paman (1st) beli adalah BMW.

car which will uncle (1st) buy is BMW.

‘The car that uncle will buy is BMW.’

m. Mobil yang akan paman (2nd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will uncle (2nd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that uncle will buy is BMW.’

n. *Mobil yang akan paman (3rd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will uncle (3rd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that uncle will buy is BMW.’

o. Mobil yang akan anda beli adalah BMW.

car which will you buy is BMW

‘The car that you will buy is BMW.’

p. Mobil yang akan abang (1st) beli adalah BMW.

car which will brother (1st) buy is BMW.

‘The car that brother will buy is BMW.’

q. Mobil yang akan abang (2nd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will brother (2nd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that brother will buy is BMW.’

r. *Mobil yang akan abang (3rd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will brother (3rd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that brother will buy is BMW.’

s. Mobil yang akan kakak (1st) beli adalah

car which will sister (1st) buy is BMW.

‘The car that sister will buy is BMW.’

t. Mobil yang akan kakak (2nd) beli adalah

car which will sister (2nd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that sister will buy is BMW.’

u. *Mobil yang akan kakak (3rd) beli adalah

car which will sister (3rd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that sister will buy is BMW.’

v. Mobil yang akan Ani (1st) beli adalah BMW.

car which will Ani (1st) buy is BMW

‘The car that Ani will buy is BMW.’

w. Mobil yang akan Ani (2nd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will Ani (2nd) buy is BMW

‘The car that Ani will buy is BMW.’

x. *Mobil yang akan Ani (3rd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will Ani (3rd) buy is BMW

‘The car that Ani will buy is BMW.’

y. Mobil yang akan Bapak (1st) beli adalah BMW.

car which will Sir (1st) buy is BMW

‘The car that Sir will buy is BMW.’

z. Mobil yang akan Bapak (2nd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will Sir (2nd) buy is BMW

‘The car that Sir will buy is BMW.’

aa. *Mobil yang akan Bapak (3rd) beli adalah BMW

car which will Sir (3rd) buy is BMW

‘The car that Sir will buy is BMW.’

ab. Mobil yang akan Tuan (2nd) beli adalah BMW

car which will Lord (2nd) buy is BMW

‘The car that Lord will buy is BMW.’

ac. Mobil yang akan Ibu (1st) beli adalah BMW.

car which will madam/mother (1st) buy is BMW

‘The car that madam/mother will buy is BMW.’

ad. Mobil yang akan Ibu (2nd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will madam/mother (2nd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that madam/mother will buy is BMW.’

ae. *Mobil yang akan Ibu (3rd) beli adalah BMW.

car which will madam/mother (3rd) buy is BMW.

‘The car that madam/mother will buy is BMW.’

af. *Mobil yang akan tetangga saya beli BMW.

car which will neighbour I is BMW.

‘The car that my neighbour will buy is BMW.’

ag. *Mobil yang akan perempuan cantik itu beli BMW.

car which will girl beautiful the buy BMW.

'The car that the beautiful girl will buy is BMW.'

ah. *Mobil yang akan janda beranak satu beli BMW.

car which will widow kid one buy BMW.

'The car that the widow with one kid will buy is
BMW.'

ai. *Mobil yang akan anak muda yang memakai kaos
oblong beli adalah BMW.

'The car that the young man who is wearing a T-shirt
will buy is BMW.'

We may come to a conclusion that a name to refer to a third person and a complex noun phrase cannot be used as the agent of the second type of Indonesian passive.

Some linguists like Mac Donald and Dardjo Widjojo (1967), Danoe Soegondo (1971) and Chung (1976) maintain that the following sentences are acceptable:

(65) a. Mobil itu dapat diperbaiki (oleh) kami.

car the can pass+repair by we

'The car can be repaired by us'.

b. Buku itu dibaca oleh saya.

book the pass+read by I

'The book was read by me.'

Intuitively speaking, the writer disagrees to this idea, as such sentences are generally used by non-standard speakers of the language, or by foreign language teachers in the translation of the target language into the source language literally when they are teaching students in the primary or elementary level. For instance, a sentence like *'Father's coffee was drunk by me'* will be translated literally into *'Kopi ayah diminum oleh saya'*. Such an Indonesian sentence will never be heard in any discourse or found in any context in Bahasa Indonesia except when a

teacher of English is explaining the meaning of the sentence in the class room to the Indonesian learners of the elementary school level.

However, first and second person pronouns fail to function as the agent of object preposing passive if they are coordinated as:

(66) *Tugas ini harus kamu dan saya selesaikan.

task this must you and I solve.

'This task must be solved by you and me'.

Such coordinated pronouns can only be used in the canonical passive as:

(67) Tugas ini harus diselesaikan oleh kamu dan saya.

task this must pass+solve by you and I

'This task must be solved by you and me'.

First and second person pronouns may also be used in the following context of canonical passive:

- (68) a. Ternyata cincin itu tidak dicuri oleh siapa-siapa, melainkan oleh kamu sendiri yang selama ini sudah saya anggap sebagai anggota keluargaku sendiri.

'In fact, the ring was not stolen by anyone, but by yourself whom I have regarded as a member of my own family.'

- b. Jangan marah-marah dulu kepada pembantumu. Sebenarnya cincin itu tidak diambil oleh siapa-siapa, melainkan oleh sayasendiri; saya bermaksud menyimpannya.

'Don't get angry with your servant so soon. Actually the ring was not taken by anyone, but by myself, as I mean to keep it.'

Observe the following to compare with (64).

- (69) a. *Mobil yang akan dibeli (oleh) saya BMW car which will pass+buy (by) I BMW.

'The car that will be bought by me is BMW.'

- b. *Mobil yang akan dibeli (oleh)-ku BMW.
 car which will pass+buy (by) I BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by me is BMW.'
- c. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh kami BMW.
 car which will pass+buy by we BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by us is BMW.'
- d. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh kamu BMW.
 car which will pass+buy by you BMW
 'The car that will be bought by you is BMW.'
- e. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh-mu BMW.
 car which will pass+buy by you BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by you is BMW.'
- f. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh kau BMW.
 car which will pass+buy by you BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by you is BMW.'
- g. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh kalian BMW
 car which will pass+buy by you BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by you is BMW.'
- h. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh anda BMW.
 car which will pass+buy by you BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by you is BMW.'

- i. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh dia BMW.
 car which will pass+buy by he/she BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by him is BMW.'
- j. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh-nya BMW.
 car which will pass+buy by he/she BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by him is BMW.'
- k. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh mereka BMW
 car which will pass+buy by they BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by them is BMW.'
- l. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh ayah (1st) BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by father is BMW.'
- m. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh ayah (2nd) BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by father is BMW.'
- n. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh ayah (3rd) BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by father is BMW.'
- o. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh paman (1st)
 BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by uncle is BMW.'
- p. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh paman (2nd)
 BMW.
 'The car that will be bought by uncle is BMW.'

q. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh paman (3rd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by uncle is BMW.’

r. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh abang (1st) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by brother is BMW.’

s. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh abang (2nd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by brother is BMW.’

t. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh abang (3rd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by brother is BMW.’

u. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh Tuan Seikh (2nd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by Mr.Seikh is BMW.’

v. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh Tuan Seikh (3rd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by Mr.Seikh is BMW.’

w. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh bapak (1st) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by father is BMW.’

x. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh bapak (2nd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by father is BMW.’

y. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh bapak (3rd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by father is BMW.’

z. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh ibu (1st) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by mother is BMW.’

aa. *Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh ibu (2nd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by mother is BMW.’

ab. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh ibu (3rd) BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by mother is BMW.’

ac. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh tetangga saya
adalah BMW.

‘The car that will be bought my neighbour is BMW.’

ad. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh perempuan
muda yang cantik itu adalah BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by the young beautiful
girl is BMW.’

ae. Mobil yang akan dibeli oleh perempuan yang
memakai blus merah itu adalah BMW.

‘The car that will be bought by the girl who
is wearing a red blouse is BMW.’

By our exploration to a number of
sentences in paradigms presented above we

maintain that first and second persons cannot be used as the agent of the canonical passive in Bahasa Indonesia.

In the object preposing passive in Bahasa Indonesia, the presence of the agent is compulsory, whereas in the canonical passive the agent is optional.

(70) a. Ruangan ini akan mereka bersihkan.

room this will they clean

'This room will be cleaned by them'.

b. *Ruangan ini akan ϕ bersihkan

c. Ruangan ini akan dibersihkan oleh mereka.

d. Ruangan ini akan dibersihkan

Notice that (70.a) is acceptable as the agent *mereka* 'they' is present in the object preposing passive, but when the agent is deleted the sentence is unacceptable. On the other hand, (70.c) and (70.d) are both

grammatical, either with the agent (70.c) or without the agent (38.d), as the type of the passive of both sentences is canonical.

In the case of ter-passive, the agent is also optional (71.a) but first and second person pronouns may be used in this construction (71. c).

(71) a. Bunga itu terpijak.

flower the pass+tread

'The flower was trodden on'

b. Bunga itu terpijak (oleh) mereka.

'The flower was trodden on by them'.

c. Bunga itu terpijak saya.

'The flower was trodden by me'.

The agent of adversative passive with *confix ke-an* is compulsory, and first as well as second person pronoun may be used in this type of passive:

(72) a. *Tempatnya bersembunyi ketahuan.

place his hide pass+know

'His hiding place was known'.

- b. Tempatnya bersembunyi ketahuan oleh temannya.
 place+he hide pass+know by friend+his
 'His hiding place was known by his friend'.
- c. Tempatnya bersembunyi ketahuan (oleh) saya.
 place his hide pass+know by I
 'His hiding place was known by me'.

Notice the following more examples:

- (73) a. *Dia kemasukan
 he pass+enter
 'He was possessed.'
- b. Dia kemasukan setan.
 he pass+enter satan
 'He was possessed by a satan.'
- c. *Tetangga saya kejatuhan.
 neighbour I pass+befall
 'My neighbour was befallen'.
- d. Tetangga saya kejatuhan kelapa.
 neighbour I pass+befall coconut
 'My neighbour was befallen by a coconut'.

e. *Hidungnya kemasukan.

nose+poss pass+enter

‘His nose was entered.’

f. Hidungnya kemasukan air.

nose+poss pass+fill water

‘His nose was filled with some water.’

g. *Rahasia itu kedapatan

secret the pass+find

‘The secret was found.’

h. Rahasia itu kedapatan ayahnya.

secret the pass+find father+poss

‘The secret was found by his father.’

i. *Kegiatan itu kemauan.

activity the pass+intend

‘The activity was intended.’

j. Kegiatan itu kemauan Kepala Sekolah kami.

activity the pass+intend principal we

‘The activity was intended by our principal.’

k. *Mereka ketingalan

they pass+leave

‘they were left.’

1. Mereka ketinggalan kereta api.

they pass+leave train

'They were left by the train.'

In the case of *ter-passive*, the agent is absolutely optional, and there seems to be no restriction on the agent used in this passive.

(74) a. Suara tembakan itu terdengar oleh kami
dari sini.

sound shooting the pass+hear by us
from here

'The shooting sound was heard by us from
here.'

b. Suara tembakan itu terdengar ϕ dari sini.

sound shooting the pass+hear from here

'The shooting sound was heard from here.'

c. Pesawat itu tidak terlihat saya.

plane the not pass+see I

'The plane could not be seen by me.'

d. Pesawat itu tidak terlihat ϕ .

plane the not pass+see

'The plane could not be seen.'

e. Mobil itu tidak akan terbeli mereka.

car the not will pass+buy they

'The car would not be bought by them.'

f. Mobil itu tidak akan terbeli ϕ .

car the not will pass+buy

'The car would not be bought.'

g. Debu mudah terbang bila tertiup angin.

dust easy act+fly if pass+blow win

'The dust flies easily if blown by the win.'

h. Debu mudah terbang bila tertiup ϕ .

dust easy act+fly if pass+blow

'The dust flies easily if blown.'

i. Orang yang materialis mudah tergoda oleh uang.

person who materialistic easy pass+tease by money

'A materialistic person can easily be teased by money.'

- j. Orang yang materialis mudah tergoda.
 person who materialistic easy pass+tease
 'A materialistic person can easily be teased.'

3.4.3 Verb Constraint

As has been discussed earlier, in Bahasa Indonesia only an active sentence with a transitive verb can be transformed into passive. A nominal argument which does not function as the object of a verb in the active cannot be used as the subject of the corresponding passive.

- (75) a. Dia berjalan kaki.
 he act.+walk foot
 'He walks on foot'.
 'He goes on foot'.
 b. *Kaki dijalan olehnya.
 foot pass+walk by+him
 'Foot is walked by him'.

(75.b) is completely unacceptable as the noun *kaki* 'foot' in (75.a) is not actually an object, for the verb *berjalan* 'walked' used in (75.a) is intransitive.

However, not all transitive verbs can be used in passive. It depends on the relation between the verb and the underlying direct object. The significant relation to determine the possibility of passivization may be of the following factors:

3.4.3.1 Verb Morphology

Verbs which are not characterized by affixation as illustrated in 3.2.1 cannot be used in passive, even if the nature of the verb is transitive.

(76) a. *Dia masuk kantor itu.*

he enter office the

'He entered the office'.

'He started working'.

b. *Kantor itu dimasuk olehnya.

office the pass+enter by+he

'The office was entered by him'.

(77) a. Dia memasuki kantor itu.

he enter office the

'He entered the office'.

b. Kantor itu dimasuki olehnya.

office the pass+enter by+he

'The office was entered by him'.

Notice that the difference between (76.b) and (77.b) is on the verbal morphology in which the transitive verb in (76.a) is without confix *meng-i* which indicates an active transitive verb, but in (77.a) it makes use of the confix so that it can be passivized as in (77.b). However, prefix *meng-* does not always indicate a transitive verb but simply an active marker such as: *melamun* 'muse', *mengomel*

'grudge', *menghayal* 'imagine', *mengaum* 'roar',
mendengkur 'snore' etc.

On the other hand, some transitive verbs do exist without any affix, and such verbs are called '*shabby verbs*' as illustrated in 3.2.1 No. 7.

(78) a. Fahmi minum kopi susu.

Fahmi act+drink coffee milk.

'Fahmi drank coffee milk.'

b. Kopi susu diminum oleh Fahmi.

'Coffee milk was drunk by Fahmi'

c. Fahmi meminum kopi susu.

Fami act+drink coffee milk

d. Kopi susu diminum oleh Fahmi

coffee milk pass+drink by Fahmi

'Coffee milk was drunk by Fahmi'.

e. Fakhri makan roti itu.

Fakhri act+eat bread the

'Fakhri ate the bread.'

f. Roti itu dimakan oleh Fakhri.

bread the pass+eat by Fakhri

‘The bread was eaten by Fakhri.’

g. Fakhri memakan roti itu.

Fakhri act+eat bread the

‘Fakhri ate the bread.’

h. Roti itu dimakan oleh Fakhri.

bread the pass+eat by Fakhri

‘The bread was eaten by Fakhri.’

i. Adik’ saya minta uang.

younger brother I act+ask for money

‘My younger brother asked for money.’

j. Uang diminta oleh adik saya.

money pass+ask for by younger brother I

‘Money was asked for by my younger brother.’

k. Adik saya meminta uang.

younger brother I act+ask for money

‘My younger brother asked for money.’

l. Uang diminta oleh adik saya.

money pass+ask for by younger brother I

‘Money was asked for by my younger brother.’

Notice that whether or not the prefix *meng-* is used, both are possible.

3.4.3.2 Activity

Transitive verbs which do not convey any sense of activity cannot be used in passive.

(79) a. Makanan itu mengandung racun

food the act.+contain poison

'The food contains poison'.

b. *Racun dikandung oleh makanan itu.

poison pass.contain by food the

'Poison is contained by the food.'

(80) a. Minuman itu memakai zat warna.

drink the act+use substance colour

'The drink uses colour substance'.

b. *Zat warna dipakai oleh minuman itu.

substance colour pass+use by drink the

'Colour substance is used by the drink'.

The ungrammaticality of (79.b) and (80.b) is due to the fact that the verbs used in both sentences do not carry any sense of activity. If those verbs are used in a context which semantically carries the sense of activity, they can be passivized as:

(81) c. Perempuan itu mengandung bayinya
 lady the act+contain baby+she
 selama 10`bulan.

for 10 months

'The lady bore the pregnancy of her baby
 for 10 months.'

d. Bayinya dikandungnya selama 10 bulan.
 baby+she pass+contain for 10 months.

'The baby was in her womb for 10 months.'

(82) a. Budi memakai baju ayahnya.

Budi act+wear shirt father+his

'Budi wore his father's shirt.'

b. Baju ayahnya dipakai oleh Budi.
 shirt father+his pass+wear by Budi

'His father's shirt was worn by Budi.'

Observe the following more examples:

- (83) a. Pekerjaan itu memakan waktu.

job the act+eat time

‘The job took time.’

- b. *Waktu dimakan oleh pekerjaan itu.

time pass+eat by job the

‘Time was taken by the job.’

- c. Danau itu telah mengambil banyak nyawa.

lake the already act+take many soul

‘The lake has taken many lives.’

- d. *Banyak nyawa telah diambil oleh danau itu.’

many soul already pass+take by lake the

‘Many lives have been taken by the lake.’

- e. Persimpangan itu telah meminta banyak korban.

cross-road the already act+ask for many victim

‘The cross-road has asked for many victims.’

‘The cross-road has taken many victims.’

- f. *Banyak korban telah diminta oleh persimpangan itu.

many soul already pass+ask for by cross-road the

‘Many souls have been asked for by the cross road.’

3.4.3.3 Affectedness

In Bahasa Indonesia, the passive is also determined by whether the verb has some conceivable affect on its nominal argument. (84. b) is unacceptable because the subject is not affected by the predicate.

(84) a. Dia mengisi waktu yang kosong.

he act+fill time which empty

'He filled in the leisure time'.

b. *Waktu yang kosong diisi olehnya.

time which empty pass+fill by+he

'The leisure time was filled in by him'.

When the subject is really affected by the predicate, such a construction is acceptable as in (85.b).

(85) a. Dia mengisi botol minyak yang kosong.

he act+fill bottle oil which empty.

'He filled in the empty oil bottle'.

b. Botol minyak yang kosong diisinya.

bottle oil which empty pass+fill+he

'The empty oil bottle was filled in by him'

The difference between the verb *mengisi* 'to fill' in (84.a) and that in (85.a) is that in the former the subject *waktu* 'time' cannot be affected by the action, whereas in the latter, the subject *botol* 'bottle' is affected by the action of *filling* i.e. to become full of oil. Thus, in the latter case, the sentence can be passivized.

Observe the following sentences:

(86) a. Perwira itu memasuki masa pensiun.

officer the act+come to time pension

'The officer came to a pension period.'

b. *Masa pensiun dimasuki oleh perwira itu.

time pension pass+come to by officer the

'A pension period was entered by the officer.'

- c. Penyeludup itu menjalani hukuman mati.
 smuggler the act+undergo sentence death
 'The smuggler underwent a death sentence.'
- d. *Hukuman mati dijalani oleh penyeludup itu.
 sentence death pass+undergo by smuggler the.
 'A death sentence was undergone by the smuggler.'
- e. Kesabaran membuahkan keberhasilan.
 patience act+give fruit success
 'Patience leads to success.'
- f. *Keberhasilan dibuahkan oleh kesabaran.
 success pass+give fruit by patience
 'Success is lead by patience.'

3.4.3.4 Volitionality

The volitionality of a verb also plays a very significant role in determining the possibility of the passive. Verbs which do not

convey volitional actions cannot be used in passive.

(87) a. Kecelakaan itu menelan korban jiwa.

accident the act+swallow toll soul

'The accident swallowed a soul toll'.

'The accident took a soul toll.'

b. *Korban jiwa ditelan oleh kecelakaan itu.

toll soul, pass+swallow by accident the

'Soul toll was taken by the accident'.

(88) a. Karim menelan telur mentah itu.

Karim act+swallow egg raw the

'Karim swallowed the raw egg'.

d. Telur mentah itu ditelan oleh Karim

egg raw the pass+swallow by Karim

'The raw egg was swallowed by Karim'.

Notice that (87.b) is ungrammatical as the verb used in the context does not express a volitional action, but in (88.b) it is used in a context

which express a volitional action, so that it is absolutely acceptable.

However, in some case volitionality may be violated due to the fact that in Bahasa Indonesia there is a passive construction which particularly indicates unintentionality as annotated in 3.3.3. Notice the differences of the following sentences:

(89) a. Gubuk itu dibakar oleh Walid.

hut the pass+burn by Walid

'The hut was burned by Walid'.

b. *Gubuk itu dibakar oleh api.

hut the pass+burn by fire

'The hut was burned by the fire'.

c. Gubuk itu terbakar (oleh) api.

hut the pass+burn by fire

'The hut was burned by the fire.'

(unintentionally)

d. *Gubuk itu terbakar oleh Walid.

'The hut was burned by Walid'.

(89.a) is absolutely a normal sentence in which the action is done intentionally, whereas (89.b) is not an acceptable sentence as fire cannot do something intentionally, but (89.c) is acceptable because prefix *ter-* semantically indicates that the action is done unintentionally, thus in accordance with the nature of the sense. But (89.d) is unacceptable, as it can hardly be perceived that Walid did it unintentionally.

Observe the following sentences which make use of verbs without a volitional act:

(90) a. Tanah ini menumbuhkan buah yang bagus.

soil this act+grow fruit which good

‘This soil grows good fruits.’

b. *Buah yang bagus ditumbuhkan oleh tanah ini.

fruit which good pass+grow by soil this

‘Good fruit is grown by this soil.’

c. Mobil tua ini banyak menghabiskan minyak.

car old this much act+consume oil

‘This old car consumes much petrol.’

d. *Minyak banyak dihabiskan oleh mobil tua ini.

oil much pass+consume by car old this

'Much old was consumed by this old car.'

e. Bus ini memuat 50 orang penumpang.

bus this act+load 50 person passanger

'This bus loads 50 passangers.'

f. *50 orang penumpang dimuat oleh bus ini.

50 person passanger pass+load by bus this

50 passangers are loaded by this bus.'

g. Gergaji besi dapat memotong kunci ini dalam

saw iron can act+cut key this in

satu menit.

one minute

'An iron saw can cut this key within a minute.'

h. *Kunci ini dapat dipotong oleh gergaji

key this can pass+cut by saw

besi dalam satu menit.

iron in one minute

'This key can be cut by an iron saw within

a minute.'

3.4.3.5 Inanimate Subject

As the case in English, in Bahasa Indonesia animacy of an agent should also be considered in passivization process, as animacy is related to volitionality. Inanimate subject proves a failure in the passive except if it has the characteristic of animacy such as movement.

(91) a. Abdul memotong pohon itu dengan sebuah kapak.

Abdul act+cut tree the with an axe

'Abdul cut down the tree with an axe'.

b. Kayu itu dipotong oleh Abdul.

tree the pass+cut by Abdul.

'The tree was cut down by Abdul'.

c. *Kayu itu dipotong oleh sebuah kapak.

tree the pass+cut by an axe

'The tree was cut down by an axe'.

d. *Kayu itu dipotong oleh angin kencang.

tree the pass+cut by wind strong

'The tree was cut down by the strong wind.'

- e. Kayu itu terpotong oleh angin kencang
The tree was cut down by the strong wind.'

Notice that (91.c) and (91.d) are not acceptable as inanimate subject cannot do an action intentionally. Passive marker *ter-* in Bahasa Indonesia can solve the problem as it indicates an action which is done unintentionally, thus in accordance with the sense conveyed.

3.4.4 Semantic Constraint

As the theory suggests that transformation should be meaning preserving, but in fact, some passive transformations lead to meaning changing. The case in Bahasa Indonesia is so obvious as in the following sentences.

- (92) a. Memakan daging menyebabkan tekanan
eat meat act+cause pressure
darah tinggi.
blood pressure.
'Eating meat causes high blood pressure'.

b. Tekanan darah tinggi disebabkan memakan
 pressure blood high pass+cause eat
 daging.
 meat.

'High blood pressure is caused by eating
 meat.'

The transformation of (92.a) into (92.b) causes the problem of meaning, as they are semantically dissimilar. The difference arises due to the fact that the NP *tekanan darah tinggi* 'high blood pressure' in (92.a) carries a general meaning in the sense that it is one of other possible effects caused by *memakan daging* 'eating meat', but *tekanan darah tinggi* in (92.b) carries a universal meaning, thus it means that the disease called *heart attack* is only caused by eating meat for that is not actually the case, as it may be caused by many other reasons.

A classic example about semantic constraint proposed by Chomsky (1965) is also relevant in Bahasa Indonesia.

- (93) a. Setiap orang Indonesia mengetahui dua
 every Indonesian act+know two
 bahasa.
 language
 'Every Indonesian knows two languages'.
- d. Dua bahasa diketahui oleh setiap
 two language pass+know by every
 orang Indonesia.
 Indonesian
 'Two languages are known by every Indonesian.'

Intuitively, the writer, as an Indonesian speaker, interpretes that the NP *dua bahasa* 'two languages' in (93.a) may refer to two same languages or two different languages. The NP used as the subject of the passive sentence in (93.b) sounds definite, thus it refers to two

particular languages. Thus passive transformation applied to a sentence with a numeral adjective may cause a change in the meaning.

The problem of meaning of a passive sentence may also arise when modal auxiliaries are used as:

(94) a. Joe dapat melewati titi bambu itu dengan

Joe can act+pass bridge bamboo the with
sepeda motor.
motorbike

‘Joe can pass the bamboo bridge by motorbike.’

b. Titi bambu itu dapat dilewati oleh Joe

bridge bamboo the can pass+pass by Joe
dengan sepeda motor.
with motorbike

‘The bamboo bridge can be passed by Joe
by motorbike.’

As the case in English, in Bahasa Indonesia *dapat* 'can' in the active sentence carries the meaning of *ability* whereas in the passive *dapat* 'can' conveys the meaning of *possibility* or *permission*. So in the active it means that *Joe has the ability to pass the bamboo bridge by motorbike*, whereas as in the passive it means that *it is possible for Joe to pass the bamboo bridge by motorbike* or *it is permitted that the bamboo bridge be passed by motorbike*.

3.5 Types of Indonesian Passive

3.5.1 Personal Passive

As noted earlier, a passive is regarded as personal passive if it has an overt subject with semantic content, a corresponding active construction and the subject of the passive corresponding to the direct object of the active. In Bahasa Indonesia both agentless passive and passive with agent phrase are always with an

overt subject. A passive sentence which is so constructed is called a personal passive as (95. b, d, f, h, and j).

(95) a. Seseorang telah mencuri sepatu saya.

someone have act+steal shoes I

'Someone has stolen my shoes'.

b. Sepatu saya telah dicuri.

shoes I have pass+steal

'My shoes have been stolen.'

c. Dia membeli sebuah komputer.

he act+buy a computer.

'He bought a computer'

d. Sebuah komputer dibelinya.

a computer pass+buy+he

'A computer was bought by him'.

e. Dia telah membuang buku-buku lama itu.

he already act+throw book+pl old the

'He has thrown away the old books.'

f. Buku-buku lama itu telah dibuang.

book+pl. old the already pass+throw

'The old books have been thrown away.'

g. Kami akan segera membangun sebuah

we will soon act+build a
rumah baru.
house new

‘We shall soon build a new house.’

h. Sebuah rumah baru akan segera kami

a house new will soon we
bangun.
pass+build

‘A new house will soon be built by us.’

i. Ayah memotong pohon rambutan itu kemarin.

father act+cut tree rambutan the yesterday
‘Father cut the rambutan tree yesterday.’

k. Pohon rambutan itu dipotong oleh ayah kemarin.

tree rambutan the pass+cut by father yesterday
‘The rambutan tree was cut by father yesterday.’

3.5.2 Impersonal Passive

Bahasa Indonesia allows impersonal passives without an overt subject such as:

(96) a. Dimohon agar para hadirin berdiri.

pass+request that all audiences stand

'It is requested that all audiences stand up.'

b. Diberitahukan kepada para mahasiswa

pass+notify to all students

bahwa besok libur.

that tomorrow off.

'It is notified to all the students that
tomorrow will be off'.

Notice that the passive verbs *dimohon* 'requested' in (96.a) and *diberitahukan* 'notified' in (96.b) are present without their subjects. Such a construction is normal in this language. However, (96.a) can be expressed in a different construction by moving the subject of the lower clause to the subject of the higher clause as:

(96) c. Para hadirin dimohon berdiri.

all audience pass+request stand

'All audiences are requested to stand up.'

Further examples of impersonal passive can be seen in the following:

- (96) d. Diminta kepada yang merokok agar
 pass+request to those act+smoke to
 mematikan rokoknya selama upacara
 extinguish cigarette+the during ceremony
 berlangsung.
 going on
 'It is requested to those who are smoking
 to extinguish the cigarette when the
 ceremony is going on.'
- e. Diharap semua mahasiswa membayar
 pass+expect all student act+pay
 SPP paling lambat akhir bulan ini.
 tuition fee latest end month this
 'It is expected that all students pay the
 tuition fee latest by the end of this month.'
- f. Diumumkan kepada khalayak bahwa toko
 pass+announce to public that shop
 ini tutup selama bulan puasa.
 this close during month fast

'It is notified to the public that this shop
is closed during the fasting month.'

3.5.3 Syntactic Passive

Bahasa Indonesia is characterized as a language having syntactic passives, as the verbal morphology has a special form different from the verbal morphology in the corresponding active.

Observe the difference between the active verbs and the passive verbs in the following sentences:

(97) a. Ombak besar itu melemparkan perahu itu

wave big the act+throw vessel the
ke pantai.

to seashore

'The big wave threw the vessel ashore.'

b. Perahu itu terlempar ke pantai.

vessel the pass+throw to seashore

'The vessel was thrown ashore.'

- c. Ayahnya mengetahui rahasia anak itu.
 father+poss act+know secret child the
 'His father knew the boy's secret.'
- d. Rahasia anak itu ketahuan ayahnya.
 secret child the pass+know father+poss
 'The boy's secret was known by his father.'
- e. Dia memang mengharapkan kejadian itu.
 he really act+expect event the
 'He really expects the event.'
- f. Kejadian itu memang diharapkannya.
 event the really pass+expect+he
 'The event is really expected by him.'
- g. Kami biasa memakan makanan Eropah
 we usual act+eat food Europe
 'We are used to eating European food'
- h. Makanan Eropah biasa kami makan.
 food Europe usual we pass+eat
 'European food is used to being eaten by us.'
 'European food is familiarly eaten by us.'

3.6 Syntactic Analysis of Indonesian Passive

The passive rule proposed by Chomsky (1957) may be adjusted for Indonesian passive as follows:

- (61) SD : NP1 + active verb + NP3
 SI : 1 + 2 + 3
 SC : 3 + passive verb + (oleh) 1

Such a passive rule should be provided with the following condition :

"First or second person agent precedes the verb which is present without a passive marker"

Observe the application of the above rule in the following sentences:

- (98) a. Ibu menggoreng pisang itu.

mother act+fry banana the

'Mother fried the banana.'

- b. Pisang itu digoreng oleh ibu.

banana the pass+fry by mother

'The banana was fried by mother.'

(99) a. Saya makan sebuah pisang goreng.

I act+eat a banana fry

I ate a fried banana.'

b. Sebuah pisang goreng saya makan.

a banana fry I eat

'A fried banana was eaten by me.'

The above rule also applies to ter-passive and ke-an passive as (100.b) and (100.c) below:

(100) a. Dia melihat kejadian itu dari sini.

he act+see event the from here

'He saw the event from here.'

b. Kejadian itu terlihat dari sini.

event the pass+see from here

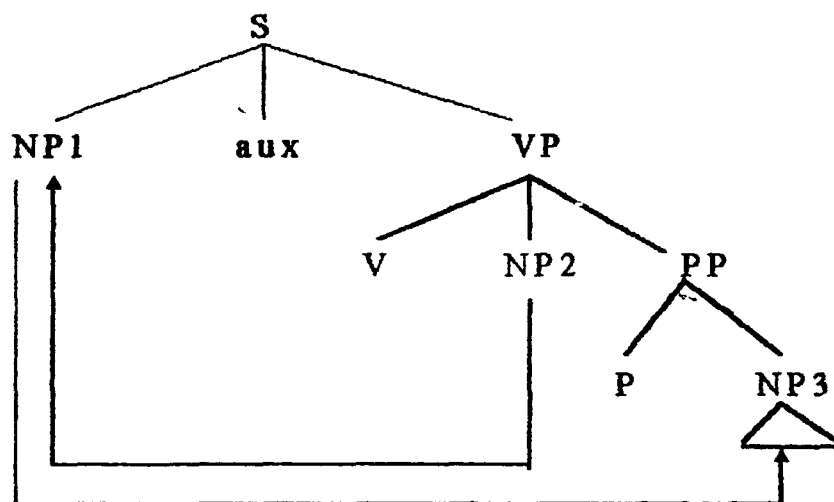
'The event was seen from here.'

c. Kejadian itu kelihatan dari sini.

event the pass+see from here

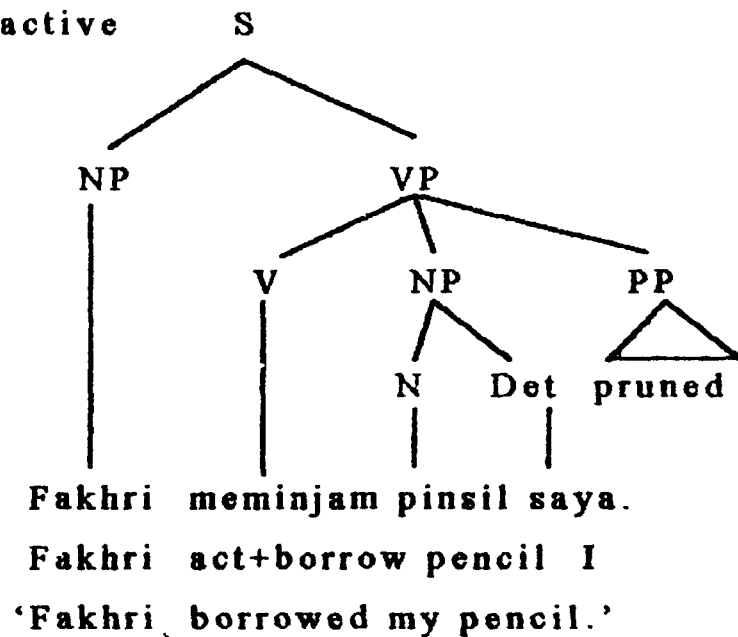
'The event was seen from here.'

Chomsky (1965) rejected the above rule as it is considered too powerful because there is a process of creating a new node in the transformation. Later he proposed a passive rule without creating a new node in the transformation as repeated below:

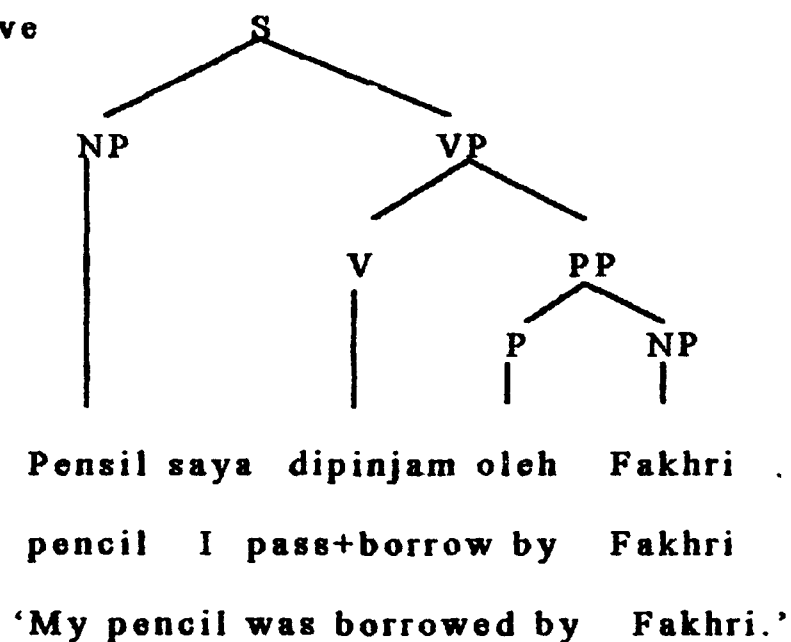


In case of passive, we move Np1 to the dummy node NP3 which is known as *agent postposing transformation*, then we move NP2 to the emptied NP1 which is called *NP preposing transformation*; whereas for active, we leave NP3 empty and the PP node is pruned as a preposition cannot stand alone without an NP.

(101) a. active



b. passive



However, for Pro-passive in Bahasa Indonesia again the rule should be provided with

a condition: *"If the subject of the active is a first or second person, the transformation applies once i.e. NP preposing and without a passive marker"*:

(102) a. active

Saya membeli sebuah komputer.

I act+buy a computer

'I bought a computer.'

b. passive

Sebuah komputer saya beli.

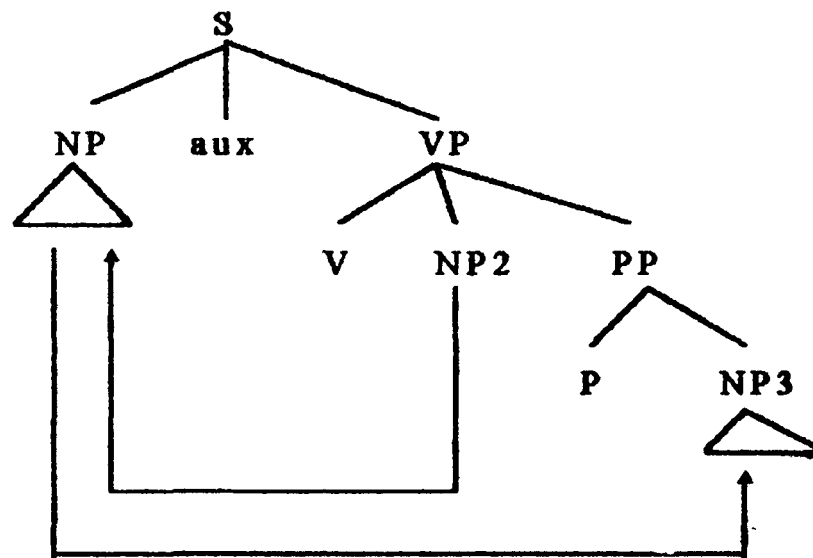
a computer I buy

'A computer was bought by me.'

Notice that (102.b) is the result of a single transformation i.e. NP preposing and the passive marker is zero.

The next treatment of passive proposed by Chomsky (1981) is as follows:

(103)



It is not much different from the rule proposed earlier. The difference is only on the NP1 in which it is dummy for the treatment of agentless passive i.e. by preposing NP2 or move α to the position of NP1 which is dummy or having θ position as:

(104) a. \emptyset mencuri pulpen saya.

act+steal pen I

\emptyset stole my pen

b. Pulpen saya dicuri.

pen I pass+steal

'My pen was stolen.'

CHAPTER IV

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION IN THE TWO LANGUAGES

This chapter concerns an analysis which shows the similarities and dissimilarities of the two languages under study.

4.1 Similarities

4.1.1 Transitivity of the Verb

The transitivity of the verb seems to be the main condition which allows passivization in the two languages. This is in accordance with the characteristics of passive as proposed by Siewierska (1984) as repeated below:

- b. The subject of the active clause is expressed in the passive in the form of an agentive adjunct or is left unexpressed.
- c. The verb is marked by *be* + *past participle* (in the case of Bahasa Indonesia the verb is marked by *di-*, *ter-*, *ke-an*, or *pro* + *verb*).

The above characteristics of passive imply that the verb used in such a construction is transitive, as a direct object is only possible if the verb is really transitive.

(1) a. Dia memasuki kamar itu .

he act+enter room the

b. 'He entered the room.'

c. Kamar itu dimasukinya.

room the pass+enter+him

d. 'The room was entered by him.'

(2) a. Dia masuk ke kamar itu.

'he act+come in room the.

b. 'He came in the room.'

c. *kamar itu dimasuk ke nya.

room the pass+come in him

d. *The room was come in by him.

Observe that when a verb is used transitively in (1.a) and (1.b) it can be transformed into passive as in (1.c) and (1.d). On the other hand, if the verb, though

carrying the same semantic content is used intransitively as in (2.a) and (2.b), it cannot be transformed into its corresponding passive as in (2.c) and (2.d).

4.1.2 Stative Verb

Stative verbs fail to function as the predicate of the passive in both languages, although they are transitive in nature.

(3) a. Hasan menyerupai ayahnya.

Hasan act+resemble father+he

b. Hasan resembles his father.

c. *Ayahnya diserupai oleh Hasan.

father+he pass+resemble by Hasan

d. *His father is resembled by Hasan.

(4) a. Tanah itu menumbuhkan tanaman.

land the act+grow plants

b. The land grows plants.

c. *Tanaman ditumbuhkan oleh tanah itu.

plants pass+grow by land the

d. *Plants are grown by the land.

Notice that all the verbs used in the construction are stative so that they cannot be transformed into their corresponding passives as in (3.c), (3.d), (4.c) and (4.d).

4.1.3 Personal Passive

Both English and Bahasa Indonesia are regarded as having personal passives which mean that the passive construction in the two languages appear with an overt subject which is derived from the object of the corresponding active.

(5) a. Father bought a new car.

b. Ayah membeli sebuah mobil baru.

c. A new car was bought by father.

d. Sebuah mobil baru dibeli oleh ayah.

4.1.4 Syntactic Passive

English and Bahasa Indonesia are also characterized by the fact that they

convey syntactic passives in which the verbal morphology has a special form different from that in the corresponding active.

- (6) a. Susan washes the plates.
 b. Susan mencuci piring itu.
 c. The plates is washed by Susan.
 d. Piring itu dicuci oleh Susan.

Notice that the verb of the active sentence in English in (6.a) is inflected with morpheme *-s* to indicate the present tense with a singular subject of a third person, whereas the verb of the corresponding passive is inflected with morpheme *-ed* to indicate passive form as it is preceded by the verb *to be*. In Bahasa Indonesia, the verb in the active is marked by prefix *meng-*, whereas in the passive prefix *di-* is used as the passive marker as in (6.d).

4.1.5 Clause Subject

An object in the form of a clause cannot be

used as the subject of a passive in both languages.

- (7) a. He said that he would resign.
 b. Dia mengatakan bahwa dia akan mengundurkan diri.
 c. *That he would resign was said by him.
 d. *Bahwa dia akan mengundurkan diri dikatakannya.

Notice that (7.c) and (7.d) are not acceptable as the subjects used in the passives are clauses. The following sentences are acceptable as the subjects consist of a phrase.

- (8) a. Dia mengatakan hal itu.
 b. He said the words.
 c. Hal itu dikatakannya.
 d. The words were said by him.

4.1.6 Verbal Noun

Verbal nouns fail to function as the subject of passive in the languages.

- (9) a. Many people refuse to wear helmets.
 b. Banyak orang menolak (untuk) memakai helm.
 c. *To wear helmets is refused by many people.
 d. *Memakai helm ditolak oleh banyak orang.

Verbal nouns in English can be either in the form of a gerund or an infinitive, but in Bahasa Indonesia a verbal noun is in the form of a common verb with prefix *meng-* as:

- (10) a. Memakai helm lebih aman.
 act+wear helmets more safe.
 b. 'Wearing a helmet is safer.'

Notice that if a verbal noun is used as the subject of a non-passive sentence, it is

absolutely acceptable as in (10.a) in the case of Indonesian and (10.b) in the case of English.

4.1.7 Reciprocal Pronoun

An object in the form of a reciprocal pronoun cannot be used as the subject of a passive in both English and Bahasa Indonesia.

(11) a. The two brothers hate each other.

b. Kedua bersaudara itu membenci satu sama lain.

c. *Each other is hated by the two brothers.

d. *Satu sama lain dibenci oleh kedua bersaudara itu.

However, such a construction can be made grammatical if the two members in the reciprocal pronoun are separated as:

(12) a. Each brother was hated by the other.

b. Masing-masing bersaudara itu dibenci oleh (saudara) lainnya.

4.1.8 Optionality of Agent

A passive is expressed when the speaker likes to emphasize the patient rather than the agent, so that the presence of the agent is always optional either in English or in Bahasa Indonesia.

(13) a. This shirt has just been bought.

.b. Kemeja ini baru saja dibeli.

It is considered of minor importance to mention who has bought the shirt, but if it is really required to mention it, the speaker may sometimes do so.

It is worth noting here that the presence of some passive agents is compulsory particularly in the case of the second type of Indonesian passive (3.3.2) and also in some English passive constructions as:

(14) a. The opening ceremony was accompanied by the sirene.

b. *The opening ceremony was accompanied.

Notice that when the agent of such a construction is deleted, it leads to an unacceptable sentence as (14.b).

4.1.9 Activity Verbs

Transitive verbs expressing the sense of activity can be used in passive in both languages. Transitive verbs when used with the absence of activity will lead to an ungrammatical sentence as in the following English sentence:

- (15) a. The room may hold forty people.
 b. *Forty people may be held by the room.

as well as Indonesian sentence:

- (16) a. Kelapa mengandung kolestrol.
 coconut act+contain cholesterol
 'Coconut contains cholesterol.'
 b. *Kolestrol dikandung oleh kelapa.
 cholesterol pass+contain by coconut
 'Cholesterol is contained by coconut'.

Notice that the verb *hold* in (15.a) and *mengandung* 'contain' in Bahasa Indonesia do not convey any sense of activity so that the passives (15.b) and (16.b) are not acceptable in both languages.

4.1.10 Affectedness of the Argument

Passive constructions in English as well as in Bahasa Indonesia are also determined by whether the verb used conveys some affect on the nominal argument. Look at the case in English as repeated below:

(17) a. Amir turned the page.

b. The page was turned by Amir.

(18) a. Amir turned the corner.

b. *The corner was turned by Amir. .

In (17.b) *the page* as the subject gets some affect of the verb, whereas as in (18.b)

the *corner* cannot get an affect in the same manner.

Observe the following examples in Bahasa Indonesia:

(19) a. Binatang itu memakan rumput.

animal the act+eat grass.

'The animal eats grass.'

b. Rumput dimakan oleh binatang itu.

grass pass+eat by animal the.

'Grass is eaten by the animal.'

(20) a. Pekerjaan itu memakan waktu.

job the act+eat time

'The job takes time.'

b. *Waktu dimakan oleh pekerjaan itu.

time pass+eat by job the.

*The time is taken by the job.

Notice that when the verb *memakan* 'eat' is used with some conceivable affect as (19.b) it is absolutely acceptable. But in (20.b) it is

not acceptable as the same verb is used without such an affect.

4.1.11 Volitionality of the Verb

Transitive verbs which do not express volitional actions cannot be used in passive sentences in both languages. Volitionality is related to animacy of the agent, as only animate agents can do something intentionally and volitionally.

- (21) a. Gas itu memasuki kamar saya.
 gas that act+enter room I
 b. The gass entered my room.
 c. *Kamar saya dimasuki oleh gas itu.
 room I pass+enter by gas that
 d. *My room was entered by the gass.

· Notice that the verb *memasuki* 'enter' used in (21.c) does not convey any volitional action as the agent is inanimate and it entered the

room because of being blown by the wind. In such a condition the sentence cannot be passivized. Notice earlier examples as repeated below:

(22) *The station was approached by the train.

(23) *Waktu dimakan oleh pekerjaan itu.

time pass+eat by job the

'The time was eaten by the job.'

4.1.12 Animacy of the Agent

Inanimate subjects fail to function as the agents of passive constructions in the two languages.

(24) a. *The tree was cut off by an axe.

b. *Kayu itu dipotong oleh sebuah kampak.

(25) a. The tree was cut off by Mr. Hamid.

b. Kayu itu dipotong oleh Pak Hamid.

The ungrammaticality of (24.a) and (24.b) in both languages gives us the evidence, as

the sentence is absolutely acceptable when the agent is replaced by an animate subject as (25.a) and (25.b).

Inanimate agent may sometimes be used in passive if there is a sense of movement made by the agent.

- (26) a. The house was hit by a truck.
 b. Rumah itu dihantam oleh sebuah truk.
 c. The village was swept away by the flood
 d. Desa itu disapu oleh banjir.

4.1.13 Semantic Constraint

Some passive transformations in both languages may lead to meaning changing. Observe the following repeated examples.

- (27) a. Drinking wine causes heart attack.
 b. Meminum arak menyebabkan serangan jantung.
 c. Heart attack is caused by drinking wine.
 d. Serangan jantung disebabkan oleh meminum arak.

Notice that (27.a) is semantically not relevant to (27.c) and (27.b) is not relevant to (27.d). In such a case the transformation should be avoided.

Passive transformation with quantifiers, pronouns and modal auxiliaries may lead to meaning changing in both languages.

4.1.14 Figurative Construction

A construction which carries a figurative meaning cannot be passivized in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. Observe the following sentences.

(28) a. The boy kicked the bucket.

b. *The bucket was kicked by the boy.

The phrase *kicked the bucket* is an idiom chunk which means *died*. No part of such a construction can be separated. The same case happens in Bahasa Indonesia as:

(29) a. Dia akhirnya menuai badai.

he finally act.crop storm

'He finally cropped the storm.'

b. *Badai akhirnya dituainya.

storm finally pass+crop+him

'The storm was finally cropped by him'

Notice that the phrase *menuai badai* 'to crop the storm' is a figurative expression which means *to receive disaster*. Thus, moving an element from such a construction leads to an ungrammatical sentence as (29.b).

4.1.15 Passive Verbal Noun as Subject

In both languages, passive verbal nouns may be used as the subject of a sentence.

(30) a. To be loved is less beautiful than to love.

b. Dicintai itu kurang indah daripada mencintai.

. pass+love the less beautiful than act.+love

'To be loved is less beautiful than to love.'

Passive verbal nouns may also be used as an adjunct as:

(31) a. For having been disappointed, she will not be in love any more.

b. Karena pernah dikecewakan, dia tidak akan bercinta lagi.

because ever pass+disappoint, she not will love again.

'For having been disappointed, she will not be in love anymore.'

4.1.16 Passive verb has the features of adjective

In both languages passive verbs may have the same features as adjectives. Certain adjectival properties may be substituted by the passive verbs as in the following constructions:

(a) As a Noun Modifier

English:

(32) a. The naughty boy has been found.

b. The wanted boy has been found.

(d) Can be modified by an adverb of degree

English:

(38) a. The goods is extremely important.

b. The goods is extremely required.

Bahasa Indonesia:

(38) a. Barang-barang itu sangat bagus.

b. Barang-barang itu sangat diperlukan.
extremely pass+require

(e) Can function as a subjective complement

English:

(39) a. The audiences seem happy.

b. The audiences seem interested.

Bahasa Indonesia:

(40) a. Para penonton kelihatannya senang.

b. Para penonton kelihatannya tertarik.

pass+interest

(f) Can function as an object complement

English:

(41) a. Don't make her sad.

b. Don't make her offended.

Bahasa Indonesia:

(42) a. Jangan membuat dia sedih.

b. Jangan membuat dia tersinggung.
pass+offend
offended

(g) Can be used with negative prefix

English:

(43) a. My aunty is unhappy.

b. My aunty is unaffected.

In Bahasa Indonesia the negative prefix is indicated by a free morpheme tak 'not' as.

(44) a. Bibik saya tak bahagia.

b. Bibik saya tak terpengaruh.
not pass+affect-
not affected

(h) Can be used with the degree of Comparison

English:

(45) a. She is more beautiful than her mother.

b. She is more surprised than her friend.

c. She is the most beautiful in her home.

d. She is the most surprised among her friends.

Bahasa Indonesia:

- (46) a. Dia lebih cantik daripada ibunya.
- b. Dia lebih terpesona daripada temannya.
pass+surprise
surprised
- c. Dia paling cantik di rumahnya.
- d. Dia paling terpesona diantara teman-temannya.

(f) Can be used in such a construction as:

English:

- (47) a. The more diligent someone is the cleverer he
will be.
- b. The more interested you are the more
astonished you will be.

Bahasa Indonesia:

- (48) a. Lebih rajin seseorang itu, akan lebih
pintar dia.
- b. Lebih tertarik kamu, akan lebih terpukau
kamu.
more pass+interest you, will more pass+astonish
you

The more interested you are, the more
astonished you will be.

4.1.17 Syntactic Rule and transformation

The syntactic rules and transformations proposed by Chomsky (1957), (1965) and (1981) apply to both languages under study. Passivization in these languages is undertaken by agent postposing transformation and NP preposing transformation and they seem to be universal passive rules.

(49) English

- a. Active : He killed the dog.
- b. Agent postposing: Ø killed the dog by him.
- c. NP preposing : The dog was killed by him.

(50) Bahasa Indonesia

- a. Active : Dia membunuh anjing itu.
- b. Agen postposing: Ø membunuh anjing itu oleh dia.
- c. NP preposing : Anjing itu dibunuh oleh dia.

4.2 Dissimilarities

4.2.1 Periphrastic passive VS Syntactic Passive

English is a language having the characteristics of both periphrastic passive and syntactic passive. It is called a periphrastic passive, as the construction of the passive sentence in the language is made up by the addition of a form of the verb *to be* or *to get*. Without such an auxiliary the sentence is unacceptable.

In addition to the presence of the auxiliary verb in the passive construction in English, the verbal morphology is in a special form i.e. in the past participle form. That is why English is also characterised as a language conveying syntactic passive.

On the other hand, Bahasa Indonesia has syntactic passive but not periphrastic passive. The verbal morphology of the passive construction

in the language is in a special form i.e. with prefix *di-*, *ter-*, confix *ke-an* or with *pro form* (some of the *pro forms* may sometimes be cliticized to the verb) without any additional auxiliary required.

(51) a. Gubuk itu dibakar.

hut the pass+burn

'The hut was burned (intentionally).'

b. Gubuk itu terbakar.

hut the pass+burn

'The hut was burned (unintentionally).'

c. Perbuatannya ketahuan ayahnya.

conduct+he pass+know father+he

'His conduct was known by his father
(unexpectedly).'

d. Surat itu dia buang.

letter the he throw.

'The letter was thrown by him'.

e. Surat itu kubuang.

letter the I+throw

'The letter was thrown by me.'

4.2.2 Impersonal Passive

As noted earlier, in English impersonal passives are introduced by impersonal it. It means that impersonal passive in this language appears with an overt subject although only in the form of an indefinite personal pronoun as:

(52) It is suggested that public lavatories be built in this area.

Syntactically, the presence of personal pronoun it in (52) is compulsory, as without such a pronoun the sentence is unacceptable, but semantically it does not carry any semantic content or reference so that such a sentence is called an impersonal passive construction.

The case in Bahasa Indonesia is in fact different. Impersonal passive in Bahasa Indonesia appears without any overt subject. Observe the following.

(53) a. Pada tanggal 5 Mei dilaporkan bahwa
 on date 5 May pass+report that
 dua pesawat tempur Israel ditembak
 two air-force Israel pass+shoot
 jatuh di Libanon.

fall in Libanon

'On 5 May, it is reported that two
 Israeli's airforces were shot down
 in Libanon.'

b. Dengan terus terang diakuinya bahwa
 with frank pass+admit+he that
 dukun itu telah membunuh 42 orang wanita
 witch the has act+kill 42 people lady.

'Frankly, it is admitted that the witch has
 killed 42 ladies.'

(53.a) and (53.b) are two passive sentences without subjects. The case occurs because the direct object in the corresponding active is in the form of a clause which is blocked to function as the subject of the

passive. As a result, the passive sentence is present without a subject so that such a sentence is called an impersonal passive construction.

4.2.3 Types of Passive

Basically, in English there is only one type of passive construction. The basic formula of the passive construction in the language is: to be + past participle. Any construction which is characterised by this formula is always a passive sentence except when the verb is stative in nature. Observe the following:

- (54) a. The general election will be held next month.
- b. The mystery of the death has been revealed.
- c. We are not so interested.

Notice that (54.a) and (54.b) are passive constructions but (54.c) is not a passive sentence although it has the characteristic of the given formula, as the nature of the verb used in the construction is stative. Thus (54.c) is an active sentence.

In Bahasa Indonesia, there are several types of passive construction. The first type is marked by a passive marker di- as:

(55) a. Rumah itu dijual dengan harga murah.

house the pass+sell with price cheap

'The house is sold in low price.'

b. Anak laki-laki itu telah dinasihati
oleh guru.

boy the already pass+advise by teacher

'The boy has been advised by the teacher.'

The second type of Indonesian passive is marked by a passive marker ter- as:

(56) a. Suara itu terdengar dari jauh.

sound the pass+hear from far

'The sound was heard from a distance.'

- b. Sampan itu terdampar di pulau karang
 vessel the pass+strand in island cliff
 'The vessel was stranded in the cliff island.'

The third type of Indonesian passive is marked by a confix ke-an as:

- (57) a. Suara itu kedengaran dari jauh.
 sound the pass+hear from far
 'The sound was heard from a distance.'
- b. Kasus dia akhirnya ketahuan ayahnya.
 case he finally pass+know father+his
 'His case was finally known by his father.'

The fourth type of Indonesian passive is characterized by a passive marker pro+verb. The pro forms that may be used in this respect are all personal pronouns and pronouns of address conveying family relationship referring to the first and second person as:

(58) a. Mobil itu akan saya jual.

car the will I sell

'The car will be sold by me.'

b. Mobil itu akan ayah (1st) jual.

'The car will be sold by father.'

Note that ayah 'father' in (58.b) refers to either first or second person. If it is used for the third person, the sentence is not acceptable as (59.a), instead it must be expressed in the first type as (59.b).

(59) a. *Mobil itu akan ayah (3rd) jual.

'The car will be sold by father.'

b. Mobil itu akan dijual (oleh) ayah.

The car will be sold by father.

Pronouns *engkau* 'you' and *aku* 'I' can be criticized to the passive verb to become *kau-* and *ku-* as in the following:

- (60) a. Apakah novel itu sudah kaukembalikan.
 whether novel the already you+return
 'Has the novel been returned by you.'
- b. Buku itu belum pernah kubaca.
 book the not yet ever I+read
 'The book has never been read by me.'

4.2.4 Prepositional Passive

In English `objects of a phrasal verbs with a preposition may be transformed to become the subject of a passive sentence as:

- (61) a. He wil give away the book.
 b. The book will be given away by him.

The book in (61.b) is the object of the transitive verb *give away* that is why it can be used as the subject of the corresponding passive in (61.b). Even, some noun phrases which are not actually the objects of a transitive verb, but rather the objects of a

preposition, as the verb is intransitive, can also function as the subject of the corresponding passive as the examples repeated below:

(62) a. A strange creature had slept in this room.

b. This room had been slept in by a strange creature

As noted earlier, Tuyn (1970) in Siewierska (1984) distinguishes three different semantic types of prepositional passives. First, a statement which is based on observation, direct evidence or previous knowledge. Secondly, a statement which is based on hearsay. Thirdly a statement which has emotional, ironical or humorous overtones. The fourth was added by Davison (1980) namely a statement indicating possibility.

However, the case is quite different in Bahasa Indonesia. Object of a preposition cannot be

used as the subject of the corresponding passive in this language.

(63) a. Hamid cinta kepada Fatimah.

Hamid act+love to Fatimah.

'Hamid loves Fatimah.'

b. *Fatimah dicinta kepada oleh Hamid.

Fatimah pass+love to by Hamid.

'Fatimah was loved by Hamid.'

(64) a. Mereka hormat terhadap guru mereka.

they act+respect towards teacher they

'They respect their teacher.'

b. *Guru mereka dihormat terhadap oleh mereka.

teacher they pass+respect towardsby they

'Their teacher was respected by them.'

The ungrammaticality of (63.b) and (64.b) gives evidence that objects of a preposition in Bahasa Indonesia cannot be used as the subject of a

passive sentence. Moreover, the verbal morphology which satisfies the conditions of passivation as noted in 3.2.1 is violated in this respect.

Sentence (63) and (64) can be transformed into passive if the verbal morphology is adjusted as follows:

(65) a. Hamid mencintai Fatimah.

Hamid act+love Fatimah

'Hamid loves Fatimah.'

b. Fatimah dicintai Hamid

Fatimah pass+love Hamid

'Fatimah is loved by Hamid.'

(66) a. Mereka menghormati guru mereka.

they act+respect teacher they

'They respect their teacher.'

b. Guru mereka dihormati mereka.

teacher they pass+respect they

'Their teacher is respected by them.'

4.2.5 Reflexive Subject

In English reflexive pronouns which function as an object in the active cannot be used as the subject in the corresponding passive or even in any context as:

- (67) a. He hurt himself with a knife.
 b. *Himself was hurt by him with a knife.

In Bahasa Indonesia reflexive pronouns can function as the subject of a sentence as:

- (68) a. Dia selalu mengutamakan dirinya
 he always act+specialize himself
sendiri dalam segala hal.
 himself in all matters.
 'He always specializes himself in all matters.'
 b. Dirinya sendiri selalu diutamakannya
 himself alone always pass+specialize
 dalam segala hal
 in all matters.
 'He himself is always specialized in all matters.'

Dirinya sendiri 'himself' in (68.a) is reflexive pronoun which functions as the object of the verb *mengutamakan* 'specialize', the same phrase used in (68.b) functions as the subject of the passive sentence. Notice that there is no change at all in the reflexive pronoun in the two contexts.

4.2.6 Possessive Subject

In English a possessive when coreferential to the subject of an active sentence fails to participate as the subject of the corresponding passive as:

- (69) a. The girl nodded her head.
 b. *Her head was nodded by the girl.
 c. *The girl's head was nodded by her.
 d. *The girl's head was nodded by herself.
 e. *Her head was nodded by her.

Notice that any possessive forms used as the subject of the passive are not acceptable, as all of the possessive forms are coreferential to the agent phrase i.e. the subject of the active sentence.

Unlike English, Bahasa Indonesia allows possessive forms to function as the subject of a passive sentence although they are coreferential to the agent as:

- (70) a. Dia menganggukkan kepalanya sebagai
 he act+nod head+he as
 tanda setuju
 symbol agree
 'He nodded his head as the symbol of agreement.'
- b. Kepalanya dianggukkannya sebagai tanda setuju.
 head+he pass+node+he as symbol agree
 'His head was nodded by him as the symbol of agreement.'

Observe other examples:

- (71) a. Dia menggeleng-gelengkan kepalanya
 she act+shake+redu. head+she
 tak henti-hentinya untuk menunjukkan
 non-stop to show
 bahwa dia sangat menolak tawaran itu
 that she very reject offer the.
 'She shook her head continuously to show
 that she strongly rejected the offer'
- b. Kepalanya digeleng-gelengkannya tak
 head+she pass+shake+redup+she non-
 henti-hentinya untuk menunjukkan bahwa
 stop to show that
 dia sangat menolak tawaran itu.
 she very reject offer the.
 'Her head was shaken by her continuously
 to show that she strongly rejected the
 offer.'

The two examples given above give evidence that in Bahasa Indonesia, possessive object can be transformed to become the subject

of a passive sentence although it is coreferential to the agent in the passive.

4.2.7 Verbs with two Objects

In English most objects of a ditransitive verb can be used as the subject of the corresponding passive without any affect in the verbal morphology as:

- (72) a. My friend gave me the book.
 b. My friend gave the book to me.
 c. I was given the book by my friend.
 d. The book was given (to) me by my friend.

The case in Bahasa Indonesia is in fact different from that of English. Both the objects of a ditransitive verb in Bahasa Indonesia can do function as the subject of the corresponding passive, but there is a difference in the verbal morphology. If the indirect object comes prior to the direct object, the morphology of the

transitive verb is confix *meng-i* (73.a), whereas if the direct object comes first, the verbal morphology is *meng-kan* as in (73.b). Consequently, the passive construction is derived from the nature of the verb used in the matrix sentence.

(73) a. Dia menawari saya pekerjaan itu.

he act+offer I job the.

'He offered me the job.'

b. Saya ditawari pekerjaan itu olehnya.

I pass+offer job the by+him

'I was offered the job by him.'

c. *Pekerjaan itu ditawari kepada saya olehnya.

job the pass+offer to I by+him

'The job was offered to me by him.'

(74) a. Dia menawarkan pekerjaan itu kepada saya.

he act+offer job the to I

'He offered the job to me.'

b. Pekerjaan itu ditawarkan kepada saya olehnya

job the offer to I by+him

'The job was offered to me by him'

c. *Saya ditawarkan pekerjaan itu olehnya.

I pass+offer job the by+him

'I was offered the job by him.'

In English the two passive sentences (72.c) and (72.d) are derived from the same sentence namely (72.a), but in Bahasa Indonesia (73.b) can only be derived from (73.a) and (74.b) can only be derived from (74.a). The difference lies only in the verbal morphology. (72.a) is with confix *meng-i* whereas (74.a) is with confix *mang-kan*. This difference is determined by the sequence of the two objects, for we cannot use the verbs in the two sentences alternatively as:

(75) a. *Dia menawarkan saya pekerjaan itu.

b. *Dia menawari pekerjaan itu kepada saya.

Notice also in this respect that the preposition *to* in English is compulsory in the active when the direct object precedes the

indirect object as in (72.b), but in the passive, preposition *to* is optional and some linguists maintain that the presence of *to* such as in (72.d) is not at all required. In Bahasa Indonesia such a preposition is compulsory in both cases so far as the direct object precedes the indirect object as in (74.a) and (74.b) above.

4.2.8 Direct VS Indirect Passive

English has both direct and indirect passive constructions. If the overt subject is directly affected by the verb, such a construction is called a direct passive as (76.b) below:

(76) a. Ali's servant dented his car.

b. Ali's car was dented by his servant.

If the overt subject is not affected by the verb, but the object which is coreferential to the subject is affected by the verb, such a construction is called an indirect passive as:

(76) c. Ali had his car dented by a servant.

The detail description about the difference between indirect passive and causative construction can be found in 2.4.6.

Bahasa Indonesia conveys only direct passive. There is no indirect passive construction in the language. So a sentence such as (77.a) can only be transformed into a direct passive construction (77.b) but not (77.c).

(77) a. Supir itu merusakkan mobil saya.

driver the act+break car I

'The driver broke my car.'

b. Mobil saya dirusakkan oleh supir itu.

car I pass+break by driver the

'My car was broken by the driver.'

c. *Saya mempunyai mobil saya dirusak

I act+have car I pass+break

oleh supir itu.

by driver the

'I had my car broken by the driver.'

In addition to the fact that there is no indirect passive construction in Bahasa Indonesia, causative construction is not found either. To express some ideas which are related to causative in this language, a complex construction is used as:

- (78) Kami mempunyai seorang pembantu yang
 we act+have a servant who
 mencuci pakaian kami.
 wash clothes we
 'We have a servant who washes our clothes.'

But such a construction cannot be passivized, as the verb mempunyai 'have' is stative. We do have such a construction as:

- (79) Kami mempunyai pakaian yang dicuci
 we act+have clothes which pass+wash
 oleh seorang pembantu.
 by a servant.
 'We have clothes which are washed by a servant.'

(79) is not a causative construction and it cannot be said to be the passive of the corresponding active (78). Even the meaning of (78) is quite different from that of (79).

4.2.9 Active in English but Passive in Bahasa Indonesia

Many discourses are expressed in the active in English but in the passive in Bahasa Indonesia such as:

(80) a. What to say.

b. Apa mau dibilang.

what want pass+say

What wants to be said.

'What to say.'

(81) a. What to do.

b. Apa mau dibuat.

what want pass+do

What wants to be done.

'What to do!'

(82) a. I have nothing to read.

b. Saya tidak punya sesuatu untuk dibaca

I not have something to pass+read

I do not have something to be read.

'I have nothing to read.'

(83) a. Is there anything else to discuss?

b. Apa ada lagi untuk dibicarakan.

what there anymore to pass+discuss

Is there anything else to be discussed.

'Is there anything else to discuss.'

(84) a. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.

b. Rapat itu akan dimulai pada jam 8.

meeting the will pass+begin at hour 8.

The meeting will be begun at 8 o'clock.

'The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.'

(85) a. The class usually starts at 7.30.

b. Pelajaran biasanya dimulai pada pukul 7.30.

lesson usually pass+start at hour 7.30

The class is usually started at 7.30.

'The class usually starts at 7.30.'

(86) a. Don't disturb.

b. Jangan diganggu.

don't pass+disturb.

Don't be disturbed.

'Don't disturb.'

(87) a. Don't touch.

b. Jangan disentuh.

don't pass+touch

Don't be touched.

'Don't touch.'

(88) a. Karim bought a goat and then slaughtered it.

b. Karim membeli seekor kambing dan
Karim act+buy a goat and
kemudian disembelihnya.

then pass+slaughter+him

'Karim bought a goat and then (it) was
slaughtered by him'

(89) a. Karim came to Fatimah and then
he kissed her.

b. Karim mendatangi Fatimah lalu diciumnya.

Karim act+come Fatimah then pass+kiss+him

'Karim came to Fatimah and then (she)
was kissed by him.'

(90) a. For sale

b. Dijual.

pass+sell

To be sold.

'For sale.'

(91) a. For rent.

b. Disewakan.

pass+rent.

To be rented.

'For rent.'

(92) a. Have you cleaned the room?

b. Sudah kamu bersihkan kamar itu?

already you pass+clean room the

'Has the room been cleaned by you?'

(93) a. Has she read the novel?

b. Sudah dia baca novel itu.

already she pass+read novel the.

'Has the novel been read by her?'

(94) a. Please help yourself (to eat the cake).

b. Silahkan dimakan kuenya.

please pass+eat cake+the

Please the cake to be eaten.

'Please eat the cake.'

(95) a. Sweep the floor, please!

b. Disapu lantaiinya, ya!

pass+sweep floor+the, please.

Please, the floor to be swept.

'Please, sweep the floor.'

(96) a. The life he leads is full of misery.

b. Hidup yang ditempuhnya penuh penderitaan.

life which pass+lead+he full misery

The life which is lead by him is full of misery.

'The life he leads is full of misery.'

(97) a. The book he just bought was lost.

b. Buku yang baru dia beli hilang.

book which new he pass+buy lost

The book which was just bought by him was
lost.

'The book he just bought was lost.'

(98) a. The soup tastes delicious.

b. Soup itu terasa lezat.

soup itu pass+taste delicious

The soup is tasted delicious.

'The soup tastes delicious.'

(99) a. The old car sells well.

b. Mobil tua itu terjual mahal.

car old the pass+sell expensive

The old car is sold expensive.

'The old car sells well.'

c. The car ran out of petrol.

d. Mobil itu kehabisan minyak.

car the pass+finish petrol.

'The car ran out of petrol.'

4.2.10 Word Order

Passive construction in English has fixed word order. Moving any part of such a construction may lead to an unacceptable sentence as in the following:

(100) a. The governor will implement a new regulation.

b. A new regulation will be implemented by the governor.

- c. *Will be implemented a new regulation
by the governor.
- d. *By the governor will be implemented a
new regulation.
- e. ?By the governor a new regulation
will be implemented.

The case is different in Bahasa Indonesia. The word order in this language is optional. You can put any element prior to the other without affecting the grammaticality of the sentence as:

- (101) a. Gubernur itu akan menerapkan sebuah
governor the will act+implement a
peraturan baru.
regulation new.
'The governor will implement a new regulation.'
- b. Sebuah peraturan baru akan diterapkan
a regulation new will pass+implement
oleh gubernur itu.
by governor the.

'A new regulation will be implemented by the governor.'

- c. Akan diterapkan sebuah peraturan baru oleh
will pass+implement a regulation new by
gubernur itu.
governor the.

'Will be implemented a new regulation by the governor.'

- d. Oleh gubernur itu akan diterapkan sebuah
by governor the will pass+implement a
peraturan baru.
regulation new.

'By the governor will be implemented a new regulation.'

- e. Oleh gubernur itu sebuah peraturan baru
by governor the a regulation new
akan diterapkan.
will pass+implement

'By the governor a new regulation will be implemented.'

The unmarked word order of the passive construction is as in (101.b) above. The rest is

considered marked word order. The optionality also applies to the other types of Indonesian passive as:

(102) a. Johan memberikan kunci itu kepada saya.

Johan act+give key the to I

'Johan gave the key to me.'

b. Kunci itu diberikan kepada saya oleh Johan.

key the pass+give to I by Johan

'The key was given to me by Johan.'

c. Kunci itu oleh Johan diberikan kepada saya.

d. Diberikan kepada saya kunci itu oleh Johan.

e. Diberikan oleh Johan kunci itu kepada saya.

f. Kepada saya diberikan kunci itu oleh Johan.

g. Kepada saya kunci itu diberikan oleh Johan.

h. Oleh Johan kunci itu diberikan kepada saya.

i. Oleh Johan diberikan kepada saya kunci itu.

The same happens to ter- passive as:

(103) a. Namanya terkenal di seluruh dunia.

name+he pass+know in all world.

'His name was wellknown all over the world.'

- b. Namanya di seluruh dunia terkenal.
- c. Terkenal di seluruh dunia namanya.
- d. Terkenal namanya di seluruh dunia.
- e. Di seluruh dunia namanya terkenal.
- f. Di seluruh dunia terkenal namanya.

The same also happens to ke-an passive as:

- (104) a. Suara itu kedengaran dari sini.
 sound the pass+hear from here.
 'The sound was heard from here.'
- b. Suara itu dari sini kedengaran
 - c. Kedengaran dari sini suara itu.
 - d. Kedengaran suara itu dari sini.
 - e. Dari sini kedengaran suara itu.
 - f. Dari sini suara itu kedengaran.

4.2.11 Syntactic Rule and Transformation

Generally speaking passive in both languages has the same passive rule and transformation, but in Bahasa Indonesia there must be with some condition

as there is a difference in the process of transformation if the agent is a first and second person. If the agent is a pronoun other than a first or second person, the treatment is optional, either with passive marker *di-*, *ter-* and *ke-an* or without a passive marker but with *pro+verb*.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, IMPLICATION, LIMITATION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

This dissertation is the result of a study of the comparison of the passive construction between English and Bahasa Indonesia. This dissertation is divided into five chapters. In the first chapter a general introduction is given including remarks on the issues of the passive constructions in both languages, the aims of the study, the scope of the analysis, the theoretical framework used, the method applied in the study, the format of the dissertation and some reviews on the earlier literature on the discussion.

Chapter two describes various aspects of passive construction in English which includes the conditions of passive in which transitive verbs with a non-stative criterion seem to be the main condition of passivization in the language. Constraints on English passive are also given in this chapter. There are quite a number of linguistic properties which block the

possibility of passivization in this language. The detailed description of various types of English passive is also analyzed, and it is followed by the analysis of passive rules and their transformation as in accordance with the framework of transformational generative grammar.

In chapter three, the detailed description of various aspects of passive in Bahasa Indonesia is given. It begins with an introduction to several types of Indonesian passive construction and it is followed by the conditions of passivization in the language.

Unlike English in which the condition of passivization mainly refers to the transitive verbs with non-stative property, in Bahasa Indonesia the conditions of passivization mainly refers to the morphology of the verbs in the active, besides the conditions as found in English.

Passive in Bahasa Indonesia is characterized by several types of verbal morphology namely *di-*, *ter-*, *ke-an*, and *pro+verb*. Constraints on Indonesian passive are given in this chapter in which they consist

of subject constraint, agent constraint, verb constraint and semantic constraint. Various types of Indonesian passive accomplish this chapter.

Chapter four is focused on the comparison of the passive construction between English and Bahasa Indonesia. The comparison covers the similarities and dissimilarities in terms of passive in the two languages. It is found that there are more similarities than dissimilarities. Only transitive verbs with a non-stative property can be passivized in both languages. Transitive verbs which are stative in nature cannot be used in passive as:

(1) a. Burhan resembles his father.

b. *His father is resembled by Burhan.

(2) a. Burhan menyerupai ayahnya.
act+resemble

b. *Ayahnya diserupai oleh Burhan.
pass+resemble

English and Bahasa Indonesia are similar in terms of their having personal passive and syntactic passive. The two languages also have some constraints in

common such as the failure of a clause, a verbal noun and a reciprocal pronoun to function as the subject of a passive clause. A passive sentence is used when the patient is more thematic than the agent and so the presence of the agent in the passive is optional in the two languages.

Besides the transitivity of a verb, some semantic features such as the sense of activity of the verb, the affectedness of the argument, and the volitionality of the verb plays very important roles in determining the possibility of passivization. As animacy is related to volitionality, it also becomes one of the considerations in passive.

The semantic constraints involved in passive mark other similarities in both languages as sentences with quantifiers, modal auxiliaries and pronouns may cause a different sense in the passive. Figurative construction cannot be transformed into passive in the languages.

In English and Bahasa Indonesia, passive verbs have the features of adjective. The analysis is given in so much detail in various contexts.

Besides the similarities given, in many cases the two languages are dissimilar. For the first case, English conveys both syntactic as well as periphrastic passive whereas Bahasa Indonesia conveys only syntactic passive, as there is no auxiliary used in the passive. In the case of personal passive, in English it is present with an impersonal pronoun subject it, whereas in Bahasa Indonesia, there is no overt subject present.

The types of passive in both languages are quite different. In English passive is characterized by a single formula: to be+past participle. Any construction which is characterized by this formula is always a passive sentence except when the verb is stative. In Bahasa Indonesia, passive is characterized by four different passive markers. The first is with prefix *di-* as in:

(1) Kancil itu ditembak oleh seorang pemburu.

mousedeer the pass+shoot by a hunter

'The mousedeer was shot by a hunter.'

The second passive marker is with prefix *ter-* such as:

(2) Anak buah kapal itu terlempar ke laut.

crew the pass+throw to sea.

‘The crew was thrown to the sea.’

The third type of passive marker in Bahasa Indonesia is with confix *ke-an* such as in:

(3) Kejahatannya di sekolah ketahuan orang tuanya.

naughtiness+he in school pass+know parents+his

‘His naughtiness in school was known by his parents.’

The last type of passive marker in this language is with *pro form* followed by *the base form of the verb* as:

(4) Mobil saya akan saya jual.

car I will I sell

My car, I will sell.

‘My car will be sold by me.’

In chapter four, it is also discussed that in English, objects of a phrasal verb with a preposition may be transformed to become the subject of a passive sentences as:

- (a) Susan looked after the baby.
- (b) The baby was looked after by Susan.

In Bahasa Indonesia, objects of a preposition in the active can never function as the subject of the corresponding passive.

Another difference between English and Bahasa Indonesia discussed in this chapter is the possibility of reflexives and possessives to be used as the subject of a passive sentence in Bahasa Indonesia although they are coreferential to the agent whereas in English they are not possible.

5.2 Implication

The result of this study provides some important implications both for the literature of linguistics and

language learning. The discussions in this study give supplement to linguistics literature in terms of passive constructions in the two languages, as the topic of this study is brand new. To the best of the writer's knowledge there was no research done earlier which was concerned about the comparison of the passive constructions in English and Bahasa Indonesia in the theoretical framework of Transformational Generative Grammar.

The misconception of the idea that all transitive verbs can be used in passive was revealed, particularly in Bahasa Indonesia (the case is different in English as there are quite a lot of discussions about passive and transitivity in this language). Constraints on passivization also provides some clarification about the point.

The important implication of this study is derived from the findings in which similarities and dissimilarities of the passive constructions in English and Bahasa Indonesia are elaborately presented. These findings may help both Indonesian learners of English

and English learners of Bahasa Indonesia to learn and acquire the target language very easily particularly in the passive constructions. Teachers of the two languages may also take some advantages of this study in teaching passive to their students. These findings also imply that each language is not difficult to be studied by the other speaker as there are more similarities than the dissimilarities.

This study also provides an important implication in which a universal rule of passivization can be achieved. The universal passive rule which applies to both languages under focus is object promotion and subject demotion or deletion.

5.3 Limitation of the Study

This study was conducted on the basis of the data collected from the writer's intuitive knowledge of the languages under focus. Some specific examples proposed by various linguists were also adopted. The data were not collected from some particular texts

such as news-papers, magazines, fictions or other reading materials, neither were from some informants who had a good command of languages under study.

This study did not include the analysis of ergative construction. The analysis of passive may sometimes be misleading as ergative construction and passive construction are alike, in some case. This study did not show the difference between the two. Most linguists who analyzed passive construction never missed to also analyze ergative construction as Cartier (1979), Hopper (1983), Verhaar (1988) and Radford (1988).

Another limitation of this study was that the analysis did not include the discussions of semantic as well as pragmatic functions of passive in the two languages, though some semantic constraints on passive were elaborately discussed.

Passives in complex clauses were not touched in this study, as it is beyond the scope proposed earlier, for including those points in this study will make the discussion too extensive.

5.4 Recommendation

Based on the findings and limitation of this study there are several areas that, the writer thinks, need further study. The first important point which needs further study is towards the rejection to the assumption that such sentences as (5), (6), (7) are not regarded as passive by Keraf (1973), Verhaar (1978) Cartier (1979) Hopper (1983) and Kaswanti (1988).

(5) Diambilnya buku saya.

pass+take+he book I

It was taken by him, my book.

‘My book was taken by him.’

(6) Dia mandikan adiknya.

he pass+bathe younger+brother+he

It was bathed by him his younger brother.

‘He had his younger brother bathed by him.’

(7) Ali mendekati Fatimah lalu diciumnya.

Ali act+approach Fatimah then pass+kiss+he

‘Ali approached Fatimah and then she was kissed by him.’

The writer as the native speaker of the language feels confirmed that they are all passive. As the word order in Bahasa Indonesia is optional, the position of the subject does not affect the grammaticality or the sense (a more detailed analysis of this point can be seen in 4.2.10)

The semantic functions of passive in the two languages are also significant for further study. In English, for instance passive is particularly used when the patient is considered more thematic than the agent.

As the case in Hindi, passive may have capabilitative and prescriptive meanings (Pandharipande, 1981), in Bahasa Indonesia passive may carry an unintentional meaning.

The pragmatic functions of passive in Bahasa Indonesia may become an interesting topic to discuss. For instance, in the expression of polite request a passive construction is preferable in this language.

(8) a. Sapu lantainya. (command)

sweep floor+the

'Sweep the floor.'

b. Tolong lantainya disapu. (polite request)

help floor+the pass+sweep.

'Please, the floor to be swept.'

In the narrative sequence in Bahasa Indonesia, passive constructions with or without subject are generally used. If the subject is present, it is always posited at the end whereas the agent is criticized to the passive verb if any as in the following:

- (9) Pemuda itu segera membeli sebuah cincin emas murni untuk calon istrinya, dibawanya, pulang dengan perasaan bangga, dipandangnya cincin itu tak henti-hentinya sebelum akhirnya dimasukkan ke dalam sebuah kotak kecil yang sangat indah dan disimpan di dalam lemari besi sebelum dihantar ke rumah calon istrinya.

"The young man soon bought a pure gold ring for his fiancée; it was taken home proudly; it was looked at for a long time, until finally it was put in a very beautiful small box and was kept in a trunk before it was delivered to his fiancée's home.'

Notice that dibawanya 'taken by him' and dipandanginya 'looked at by him' are passive verbs with cliticized agents, whereas dimasukkan 'put', disimpan 'kept' and diantar 'delivered' are passive verbs without agents. Those passive verbs are without subject except once i.e. after the passive verbs dipandanginya, that is cincin itu 'the ring'.

There are still abundant topics which are related to passive in both languages that can be studied and analyzed, which have never been done by any other researchers and experts.

REFERENCES

A. References in English

- Akmajian, A. and Heny, F. 1975. *An Introduction to the Principles of Transformational Syntax*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press.
- Allen, Harold B. (ed.). 1967. *Readings in Applied English Linguistics*.
- Azar, Betty Schramper. 1985. *Fundamentals of English Grammar*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.
- Bach, Emmon. 1964. *An Introduction to Transformational Grammars*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Ltd.
- _____. 1971. "Questions" in *Linguistic Inquiry*. 2: 158-166.
- Bennet, P.A. 1980. *English Passive: A Study in Syntactic Change and Relational Grammar*. *Lingua* 51. 1, 101-114.
- Brame, M. 1976. *Conjectures and Repeations in Syntax and Semantics*. New York: Academic Elvier.

- Bresnan, J.W. 1978. "A Realistic Transformational Grammar." in M. Halle, J. Bresnan and G. Miller (eds). *Linguistic Theory and Psychological Reality*. Cambridge, Massachusette: MIT Press, p. 1 - 59.
- Bioey, Lim Kiat. 1975. *An Introduction to Linguistics for the Language Teacher*. Singapore: Singapore University Press.
- Bloomfield, Leonard. 1935. *Language*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.
- Brown, E.K. and Miller, J.E. 1982. *Syntax: Generative Grammar*. London: Hutchin Son & Co.Ltd.
- Burton-Roberts, Noel. 1986. *Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax*. London: Longman.
- Chomsky, N. 1957. *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague: Mouton Publishers.
- _____. 1965. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Canbridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press.
- _____. 1972. *Studies on Semantics in Generative Grammar*. The Hagne: Mouton.
- _____. 1981. *Lecturers on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht: Foris Publications.

Comrie, B. 1977. "In Defence of Spontaneous Demotion: The Impersonal Passive", *In Syntax and Semantics*. Vol. 8, Grammatical Relations. New York: Academic Press.

_____. 1981. *Language Universal and Language Typology*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Culicover, P.W. 1976. *Syntax*. New York: Academic Press.

Culicover, P.W., Wasow, T. and Akmajian, A. (eds.) 1977. *Formal Syntax*. New York: Academic Press.

Danusugondo, Purwanto. 1971. *Bahasa Indonesia for Beginners*. Book 2. Sydney: Sydney University Press.

Dardjowidjojo, Soenjono. 1974. *Passives as Reflections of Thoughts: A Case in Indonesian in Dellinger* (ed.) 1974: 1-9.

Davison, Alice. 1980. "Peculiar Passive", *Language*. 55: 42-66.

Emonds, J.E. 1976. *A Transformational Approach to English Syntax*. New York: Academic Press.

Falk, Julia S. 1973. *Linguistics and Language: A Survey of Basic Concepts and Implications*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

- Fowler, Roger. 1971. *An Introduction to Transformational Syntax*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.
- Freidin, R. 1975. "The Analysis of Passives." in *Language*. 51. 2 p. 384-405.
- Fromkin, Victoria and Rodman, Robert. 1988. *Introduction to Language*. Orlando: Hall Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Gereggar, Clemeus. 1989. *Special Verb Patterns*. Yogyakarta. Kanisius.
- Graver, B.D. 1963. *Advanced English Practice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Grinder, John. T. and Elgin, Suzette Haden. 1973. *Guide to Transfromational Grammar: History, Theory and Practice*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston Ltd.
- Harrocks, Geoffrey. 1987. *Generative Grammar*. New York: Longman.
- Hartmann, R.R.K. and Stork, F.C. 1972. *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. London: Applied Science Publishers Ltd.
- Herndon, Jeanne H. 1970. *A Survey of Modern Grammars*. New York: Holt Rinehat and Winston.

- Hornby, A.S. with Cowie, A.P. 1974. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jacobsen, Ben. 1977. *Transformational Generative Grammar*. Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Company.
- Katz, J.J. and Postal, P.M. 1964. *An Integrated Theory of Linguistic Description*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press.
- Kilby, David. 1984. *Descriptive Syntax and The English Verb*. London: Groom Helm.
- Lightfoot, D.W. 1979. *Principles of Diachronic Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Liles, B.L. 1975. *An Introduction to Linguistics*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Groom Helm.
- Malmkjaer, Kirsten and Anderson, James M. (ed.). 1991. *The Linguistics Encyclopedia*. London: Routledge.
- Mathews, D.H. 1984. *Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey and Duechar, Margaret and Hoogenroad, Robert. 1982. *English Grammar for Today: A New Introduction*. Hongkong: Macmillan.

- Murphy, Raymond. 1994. *Intermediate English Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nichel, Gerhard (ed.). 1971. *Papers in Contrastive Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- O'grady, William and Dobrovolsky, Michael. 1989. *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. New York: St.Martin's Press.
- Palmer, F. 1971. *Grammar*. Middlesex: Penguin.
- Quirk, Randolph. 1972. *A Grammar of Contemporary English*. London: Longman.
- _____. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. New York: Longman Ltd.
- Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, Sidney. 1973. *A University Grammar of English*. Essex: Longman.
- Radford, A. 1981. *Transformational Syntax*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- _____. 1988. *Voice in Indonesian: A Discourse Study*. in M. Shibatani (ed.) *Passive and Voice*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co. 1988: 195-241.

- Richards, J.C., Platt, John and Platt, Heid. 1985. *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. Essex: Longman.
- Robert, Paul. 1967. *Modern Grammar*. USA: Hachett Brace and World Ltd.
- Saad, G.N. 1982. *Transitivity, Causation and Passivization: A Semantic-Syntactic Study of the Verb in Classical Arabic*. London.
- Saussure, Ferdinand de. 1983. *Course in General Linguistics*. English Translations. Illinois: Open Court Publishing Company.
- Sinha, A.K. 1978. "Another Look of the Universal Characterization of the Passive Voice". In Farkas, Donca et-al. *Papers from the Fourteenth Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Pp. 445-451.
- _____. 1979. *A Study in the Syntax and Semantics of Passives*. University of Chicago: Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation.
- Starosta, S. 1973. "Causative Verbs in Formosan Languages." *Working Papers in Linguistics*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii. 115-131.

Stein, G. 1979. *Studies in the Function of the Passive*.
Tubingen: Gunter Narr Verlaag.

Stetson, N. 1984. *Papers from the Tenth Minnesota
Regional Conference on Language and Linguistics*.
Minnesota: University of Minnesota.

Swan, Michael. 1980. *Practical English Usage*. Oxford:
Oxford University Press.

Thomson, A.J. and Martinet, A.V. 1986. *A Practical English
Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Truitner, N. 1972. "Passive Sentences in Vietnamese". CLS
8, 368-378.

Verhaar, J.W.M. 1977. *Some Notes on the Verbal Passive in
Indonesian*. Abepura, Irian Jaya: Kertas Kerja pada
Lokakarya III.

B. References in Bahasa Indonesia

Alieva, N.F. et.al. 1991. *Bahasa Indonesia: Deskripsi dan
Theory*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Alisyahbana, Sutan Takdir. 1954. *Tatabahasa Baru Bahasa
Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pustaka Rakyat.

_____. 1978. *Tata Bahasa Baru Bahasa Indonesia*.
Jilid I dan II Jakarta: Dian Rakyat.

- Alwi, Hasan. 1992. *Modalitas Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Alwi, Hasan et.al. 1993. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia.
- Chaer, Abdul. 1988. *Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT. Bhratara Karya Aksara.
- _____. 1989. *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- _____. 1994. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Dardjowidjoyo, Soenjono. 1983. *Beberapa Aspek Linguistik Indonesia*. Jakarta: Jambatan.
- Fokker, AA. 1950. *Tata Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta.
- _____. 1960. *Pengantar Sintaksis Indonesia*. Diindonesiakan oleh Djouhar. Jakarta: PN Pradnja Paramitra d.h. J.B. Wolters.
- Halim, Amran (ed.). 1981. *Bahasa dan Pembangunan Bangsa*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.

_____. 1984. *Intonasi dalam Hubungannya dengan Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia*. Diterjemahkan Tony S. Rachmadie. Jakarta: Djambatan.

Kaswanti Purwo, Bammbang. 1984. *Deiksis dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

_____. 1988. *Konstruksi Pasif Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Kongres Bahasa Indonesia.

_____. 1989. *Serpih-Serpih Telaah Pasif Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Keraf, Gorys. 1973. *Tata Bahasa Indonesia*. Ende-Flores: Nusa Indah.

_____. 1980. *Linguistik Bandingan Tipologis*. Jakarta: Gramedia.

_____. 1984. *Tata Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Nusa Indah.

Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 1982. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.

_____. 1986. *Kelas Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Kridalaksana, H. and Muliono, Anton M. (Ed.). 1982. *Pelangi Bahasa*. Jakarta: Bhratara Karya Aksara.

Lapoliwa, Hans. 1990. *Klausa Pemerlengkapan dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Mees. C.A. 1950. *Tata Bahasa Indonesia*. Bandung: G.Kolf & Co.

_____. 1954. *Tata Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta J.B. Wolters.

Moeliono, Anton M. 1988. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Perum Balai Pustaka.

Muslich, Masnur. 1990. *Garis-Garis Besar Tatabahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Malang: Yayasan Asih Asah Asuh.

Parera, Jos Daniel. 1978. *Pengantar Linguistik Umum Bidang Sintaksis*. Ende Flores: Nusa Indah.

_____. 1988. *Sintaksis*. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Ramlan, M. 1977. *Aktif-Pasif dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Lembaga Penelitian. UGM.

_____. 1987. *Sintaksis*. Yogyakarta: CV. Karyono.

Sakri, Adjat. 1993. *Bangun Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia*. Bandung: Penerbit LTB Bandung.

Samsuri. 1985. *Tata Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT.Sastra Budaya.

Slametmuljana. 1956. *Kaidah Bahasa Indonesia*. Jilid I.
Jakarta: Jambatan.

Sudaryanto. 1982. *Metode Linguistik*. Yogyakarta:
Fakultas Sastra UGM.

_____. 1983. *Predikat Objek dalam Bahasa Indonesia*.
Jakarta: Djambatan.

Sugondo, Dendy. 1989. *Berbahasa Indonesia dengan Benar*.
Jakarta: PT. Priastu.

_____. 1994. *Berbahasa Indonesia dengan Benar*.
Jakarta: Puspa Swara.

Tampubolon, DP. 1979. *Tipe-Tipe Semantik Kata Kerja
Bahasa Indonesia Kontemporer*. Jakarta: PPPB.
Depdikbud.

Tarigan, Hendry Guntur. 1985. *Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar
Sintaksis*. Bandung: Angkasa.

Yunus, Umar. 1969. *Sejarah dan Perkembangan Kearah
Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta:
Bhratara.

C. References on Research Methodology

American Psychological Association. 1983. *Publication
Manual*. Wincosin: George Baula Company, Inc.

- Badekar, V.H. 1982. *How to Write Assignments Research Papers, Dissertations and Thesis*. New Delhi : Kanah Publications.
- Best, John W. and Kahu, James V. 1993. *Research in Education*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Private Limited.
- Goode, William J. and Hatt, Paul K. 1981. *Methods in Social Research* . Singapore: Magraw-Hill Book Company.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj. 1983. *Research in Indian Linguistics*. New Delhi: Ariana Publishing House .
- Mohsin, S.M. 1984. *Research Methods in Behavioral Sciences*. Calcutta: Orient Longman Ltd.
- Over JR John W. and Perhins, Kyle. 1980. *Research in Language Testing*. Massachasetts: Newbury House Publishers, Inc.
- Surachmad, Winarno. 1990. *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah: Dasar, Methode dan Tehnik*. Bandung: Tarsito.
- Teitelbaum, Harry. 1982. *How to Write a Thesis*. New York: Monarch Press.
- Verma, RK. and Verma, Gopal. 1989. *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: Common Wealth Publishers.